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INSIDE FRONT COVER: The Hungsang Ceramics Yard produces vari-
ous kinds of high-quality earthen pipes in large quantities for con-
struction sites

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Thought on Building an Independent National Economy Is a Powerful Weapon for Successful Socialist and Communist Construction

I
The thought on building an independent national economy holds an important place in the revolutionary ideology of the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung and is a fundamental idea which underlies the economic policy followed by the Workers' Party of Korea.

This thought of Comrade Kim Il Sung is a revolutionary, scientific Marxist-Leninist idea of economic construction based on his great *Juche* idea.

It expresses the thoroughly independent stand of carrying out national economic construction in reliance of the labour of one's people and the resources of one's country and on one's own full responsibility, and the creative stand of solving all the problems raised by national economic construction in line with the specific conditions of one's country.

It is a revolutionary idea of economic construction which mirrors correctly the demand of the law of socialist and communist construction.

Comrade Kim Il Sung has made it clear that the building of an independent national economy is a guarantee for consolidating political independence, laying the solid material and technical foundations of socialism and communism and finally eliminating national inequality.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Economic independence is the material foundation for political independence." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 557.)

Without economic independence a country can neither secure its political independence nor solve

its own problems for itself as a completely sovereign and independent state. A country which is economically dependent on outside forces becomes a political satellite of other countries; an economically subjected nation cannot free itself from colonial slavery. Only when a nation builds an independent national economy is it possible to formulate all internal and external policies on its own independent judgement and belief and execute them for itself, make its country rich, strong and advanced, attain national prosperity, and accomplish the cause of national liberation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung also taught:

"Without building an independent national economy it is impossible to establish material and technological foundations for socialism, and build socialism and communism successfully." (Ibid., p. 557.)

To build socialism, it is essential to create a powerful base of heavy industry with the machine-building industry at the core, and, on this basis, equip light industry, agriculture, transport and all other branches of the national economy with the modern techniques, thus laying the powerful material and technological foundations of socialism—needed to improve the welfare of the working people as a whole—as the laws of socialism require.

Such material and technological foundations of socialism must be built by each national state as a unit as long as national distinctions remain and states exist, and they must be laid through building an independent national economy. This is required by the reality in which socialism is built with each national state as a unit, means of

production are socialized and the economy is developed in a planned way within the bounds of a country.

Only by building the material and technological foundations of socialism within the bounds of each national state as a comprehensive and independent economic unit, is it possible to tap and utilize natural resources of the country to the fullest, and maintain a correct, flexible balance among all branches of the national economy and a high rate of production growth. And only in this way can science, technique and culture be developed rapidly, the technical and cultural standards of the working people raised steadily, and they turned into harmoniously-developed men of a new type.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that the building of an independent national economy is also the basic guarantee for eliminating the economic backwardness which constitutes the real basis of inequality between nations and achieving national prosperity and building a socialist and communist society successfully.

National oppression and inequality are the products of class and national antagonism, and of capitalist exploitation and imperialist policy of aggression. In order to solve the national question, therefore, it is necessary, first of all, to end imperialist oppression and capitalist exploitation, and to win national independence.

Socialist revolution liquidates the capitalist economic relations that produce class antagonism and national oppression. But economic backwardness, the real basis of national inequality, does not disappear immediately nor does it vanish through the amalgamation of nations in one way or another.

The only way for the final elimination of national inequality under socialism is to build an advanced independent national economy. The process of building an independent national economy under socialism is a process of increasing the economic might of the socialist nations, and a process of creating material conditions for finally doing away with all national inequalities. A developed independent national economy is a material guarantee which enables nations to exercise their sacred right of self-determination practically and to abolish all manner of racial discrimination.

The thought of Comrade Kim Il Sung on building an independent national economy is an outstanding idea of economic construction that makes it possible to be most faithful to Marxism-Leninism and the revolutionary cause of the international working class.

The building of socialism and communism goes on in each national state as a unit. Therefore, if the Marxist-Leninist party and working class of a country are to be faithful to their national and international duties and discharge them in a

unified way, they must, first, carry out the revolution and construction successfully in their own country.

This requires them, above all, to create an independent national economy to build up their own strong revolutionary forces.

The building of an independent national economy renders it possible to make a practical contribution to increasing the world socialist forces and the national-liberation forces.

In order to reinforce the might of the world socialist economic system as a whole, each socialist country must, first of all, strengthen in every way its economy, a component of that system; to do so it is required to establish a comprehensive, independent economy. Without building such an economy the socialist economic system as an integral whole will be weakened. Only when the economy of each socialist country plays fully its independent role, is it possible to promote mutual economic cooperation on the principles of proletarian internationalism, equality and mutual benefit to give full scope to the might of the world socialist economic system.

The building of an independent national economy is also essential for developing international economic relations on a sound basis.

The natural and economic conditions in different countries, the level of development of their productive forces and science and technique, and the variety and quantity of their raw materials and products require each country to turn out for itself cardinal things or things in big demand and to secure what is in small demand or cannot be produced by itself through trade with foreign countries on the principle of filling each other's needs.

Only when each country, relying on a self-supporting economy, produces for itself goods that are essential or in large need and has good things, it can actively develop economic relations with other countries on the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

The building of an independent national economy is necessary for giving more effective assistance, both political and material, to the peoples fighting against imperialism and for making a better contribution to the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

All this goes to prove that the thought of Comrade Kim Il Sung on building an independent national economy fully accords with the need of socialist-communist construction and is a revolutionary idea of economic construction which makes it possible faithfully to fulfil the national and international duties of the revolution.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a creative elucidation of the main contents of in-

dependent national economic construction, and thereby showed the right ways for socialist economic construction.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Building an independent national economy means building a diversified economy, equipping it with up-to-date technology and creating our own solid bases of raw materials, thereby building up an all-embracing economic system in which every branch of the economy is structurally interrelated, so as to produce domestically most of the products of heavy and light industry and the agricultural produce needed to make the country wealthy and powerful and to improve the people's living conditions." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. III, p. 399.)

An independent national economy means an economy which can depend on its own production for all demands of economic and defence building as well as the people's needs for heavy and light industrial products and agricultural produce.

In order to build an independent national economy, a country must build a diversified economy, equip all its branches with modern techniques, create its own solid bases of raw materials and train a big army of its own native cadres.

All these aspects of an independent national economy are closely interrelated and integrated. If a country is to develop its national economy in a many-sided way, it must have its own solid bases of raw materials, up-to-date science and technique and its own cadres who can operate its economy by themselves; to build solid bases of raw materials and equip the different branches of the national economy with modern technique, each country must build a heavy industry with the machine-building industry at the core, a light industry and a developed agriculture.

The idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung on the main contents of independent national economic construction is a revolutionary idea based on a full analysis of the historical conditions of revolution and construction going on with a national state as a unit, and is a creative idea of economic construction mirroring correctly the basic trend of socialist economic construction and the essential requirements of independent national economic construction.

II

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung wisely organized and led the struggle of our Party and people for building an independent national economy. His lines and policies—the line of giving priority to the growth of heavy industry simultaneously with the development of light industry and agriculture, the line of socialist industrializa-

tion, the line of technical revolution, the policy of concurrently developing large-scale industries and medium- and small-scale industries, the policy of giving priority to training the native cadres over all other work, etc.—were an important guarantee for the smooth, accelerated building of an independent national economy.

Our Party's basic line of economic construction laid down by him—the line of giving priority to the growth of heavy industry simultaneously with the development of light industry and agriculture—is a scientific, revolutionary programme of economic construction which makes it possible to build an independent national economy most perfectly and rapidly to meet the need of socialist extended reproduction.

The priority growth of heavy industry renders it possible to consolidate the material basis for the many-sided development of the national economy and effect the overall technical revolution, so as to equip the national economy with modern techniques and create strong bases of raw materials, fuel and power.

The simultaneous development of heavy industry and light industry and agriculture ensures a rapid growth in the production of consumer goods and an increase in the production of food and raw materials for industry and secures large funds for the construction of heavy industry, thus guaranteeing firmly the speedy development of the whole national economy. Our Party's basic line of economic construction makes it possible to build a comprehensive economy which has heavy industry, light industry, agriculture and all other main branches of the national economy, and which is structurally interrelated; it ensures a correct balance between the key branches of the national economy to lay the solid foundations of an independent national economy in the shortest possible time.

The *Juche*-motivated lines of socialist industrialization and the technical revolution charted by Comrade Kim Il Sung are the lines which render it possible to build up the firm material and technical foundations of socialism and rapidly strengthen the economic independence of a country by creating an independent, modern industry and successfully effecting the overall technical reconstruction of the national economy.

They also make it possible to perfect a nation's economic structure with a mighty heavy industry at the core, equip all the branches of the national economy with latest techniques so as to establish and develop a system of modern, independent industry. The technical revolution in particular greatly facilitates the development of agriculture as a whole by forcefully promoting its technical reconstruction and putting its production on a scientific footing.

The policy of concurrently developing large-

scale industries and medium- and small-scale industries shaped by Comrade Kim Il Sung is an original policy which has blazed a new way to the accelerated building of an independent national economy.

The building of medium- and small-scale industries not only requires the comparatively small outlay of funds, materials and manpower, but also makes it possible to mobilize abundant natural resources and the inner reserves of the national economy to the maximum and rapidly swell industrial production to make the structure of industrial production more independent and many-sided without imposing a heavy burden on the state. To speed up the building of medium- and small-scale industries while giving priority to the development of large-scale modern industries is an important way to firmly ensure a high rate of production growth and the balanced development of the whole industry in backward countries.

The policy of giving priority to training a galaxy of native cadres over all other work put forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung is the only correct policy that makes it possible to produce a big army of competent technicians and specialists in keeping with a high tempo of independent national economic construction and technical revolution.

Indeed, Comrade Kim Il Sung's lines and policies help lay the solid foundations of an independent national economy in the shortest time in agricultural countries whose level of industrial development is very low since they have taken over backward economies and techniques from old society.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung not only set forth a thought on building an independent national economy and lines and policies for successfully translating it into reality, but also led the struggle of our Party and people for building an independent national economy to victory.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"We have held fast to the principle of developing our country's economy mainly by our own technique and resources and by the strength of our national cadres and our people, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance." ("Answers to the Questions Raised by the Iraqi Journalists' Delegation," Eng. ed., p. 4.)

The building of an independent national economy in our country was attended with struggles against the enemies at home and abroad. In the course, a series of difficult, complex problems were raised. Under the sagacious leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, however, our Party and people successfully overcame all manner of obstacles and difficulties, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. They started building an independent national economy chiefly by their own efforts just after liberation and laid in the main the basis of an independent national economy in a short time through their strenuous

efforts, tightening their belt, in the postwar rehabilitation period. During the Five-Year Plan and the Seven-Year Plan they established a mighty, independent national economic system in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Self-reliance is a principle that our Party and people have consistently adhered to and an important factor in successful economic construction.

Comrade Kim Il Sung also taught:

"Considering that the decisive guarantee for the acceleration of the socialist revolution and the building of socialism consists of enlisting all the creative energies of the masses of the people and offering full scope for their enthusiasm, creative initiative and talents, our Party has consistently held to the revolutionary mass line in all its activities." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 235.)

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, always believing in the strength of the masses, went into the midst of the masses of the people, whenever new tasks arose, to consult the ways of their implementation and led our people to think and act boldly, overcoming all sorts of unsound ideological elements in their way; he guided them to carry out successfully a number of huge and difficult construction projects through a mass movement. The country-wide revolutionary upsurges started by the workers in Kangson, Ryongsong and Huichon and the let-one-machine-tool-make-machine-tools movement waged on a nation-wide scale, the construction of medium- and small-scale local industry factories, grand nature-remaking projects for irrigation and other mass movements were the brilliant fruition of the revolutionary mass line which the Leader always holds fast to.

Under the sagacious guidance of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the historic cause of building an independent national economy was brilliantly accomplished in our country.

Our Party and people carried out the difficult and complex task of industrialization—which had taken the capitalist countries a full century or even a few centuries—in a short time, in only 14 years, and turned their once-backward agricultural country into a mighty socialist industrial state with the solid foundations of an independent national economy. Today our country has the firm material and technical foundations of socialism and is independent, self-supporting and self-defensive; it finds itself in a position to meet all demands of its economic and defence construction as well as the people's needs for industrial products and agricultural produce. And our people enjoy a great national prosperity.

The thought of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on building an independent national economy will continue to display its great vitality.

Om Jae Min

Our Socialist System Provides All People with Jobs, Equally Abundant Life

One of the true advantages of our socialist system is to provide all people with jobs and an equally abundant life.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Today, we have neither jobless persons nor beggars in our country. All the working people are free from worry about food, clothing and housing, the education of their children and medical care; everyone can live a happy life, working and learning to his heart's content." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 157.)

Under the best and most advanced socialist system established by the Leader, today our people all work and learn to their heart's content and live a happy, hopeful life, free from worry about unemployment and poverty.

Our socialist system provides everyone with job and ample conditions for working free from care.

In our country everybody is guaranteed the right to work by law and the Party and the state assume responsibility for providing all the toiling people with every condition for working to the best of their ability.

In capitalist society labour is despised and is a drudgery. In socialist society, however, labour is a matter of honour, the source of joy for the working people free from exploitation, and it is a voluntary and creative labour for their own and society's sake.

In our country, since the people are the masters of the state and the means of production are socialized, production develops in a planned and proportionate manner steadily at a high rate. This makes it possible to provide jobs to all the able-bodied people whose number is constantly increasing in correspondence with the natural growth of the population.

Especially, as socialist construction progresses, new factories spring up continually and new production branches come into being. So there is no surplus labour and a manpower shortage is

always felt. This is a law in our country.

But quite different are things in the society of south Korea under the occupation of the U.S. imperialists. Owing to the U.S. imperialists' policies of colonial enslavement and plunder, medium and small enterprises making up the overwhelming majority of the industrial factories in south Korea go bankrupt every day or are in financial difficulty. Their bankruptcy and financial difficulty produce unemployment and semi-employment, worsening the socio-economic and living conditions of the south Korean people. According to the official data, there are 7.7 million unemployed and semi-employed in south Korea.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea give compulsory education to all the younger generation up to the working age. Not only that. They give all school graduates jobs according to their ability and talents, so that they are free from worry about jobs.

The Party and the state pay wages for eight-hour working day to working mothers of many children even though they work six hours a day. Children are brought up in modern nursery schools and kindergartens at state and public expense, so that women can work free from worry about the upbringing of their children.

Besides, they take labour protection measures to make all toiling people do safe work to the best of their power, and provide them with accommodation at holiday homes, health centres and sanatoria.

Our toiling people all live an equally abundant life, doing work free from care.

It is the supreme principle governing the activity of our Party systematically to improve the material and cultural welfare of the people.

Under our social system there are neither exploiters nor the exploited and social products are used entirely for the prosperity of society and for the promotion of the people's welfare.

As production develops at a high rate and



Poster: Our people extend the greatest glory and warmest thanks to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has established a most advanced socialist system for them and is leading them along the road of victory

social wealth increases, more social riches go round equally to the toiling people under our socialist system. So there are neither the rich nor the poor unlike the case in capitalist society, and all people are equally well-off without worry about food, clothing and housing.

Our Party and state have systematically raised the wages of all the working people and regulated rationally the wage scale, so that they fare equally well.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"We should achieve a more rational wage scale for the workers in all branches of the economy and an even increase in the income of peasants in different areas. At the same time we should, as we have always done, correctly adhere to the

principle of raising the general living standard of factory and office workers and of the peasants proportionately." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. III, p. 131.)

The systematic wage hike for the working people is a law in our country. In our country, as technique progresses and the economy develops constantly at a high rate, total social products grow rapidly and the working people get more distribution. That law is materialized by the popular wage policy of our Party and state.

According to the policy of the Party and the state to raise the wage level and lessen the gap in the wages, in our country the wages of the working people as a whole are increased and the wages of labouring people in the lower brack-

ets are raised by a big margin, so that all the toiling people can live equally well.

But the reality of the south Korean society presents a sharp contrast to this.

In south Korea labourers are forced to work 15 hours or 17-18 hours a day for the wages which are less than those in the capitalist countries where the exploitation of workers is the most cruel, and are in arrear at that.

According to the data, the monthly wages of south Korean workers average something like 5,000 won and the prices of briquet for winter are 70,000 won. So they cannot buy the fuel with their earnings of a year.

Though the working people live such a miserable life, the handful of landlords and capitalists and rulers in south Korea live in luxury and extravagance in palatial mansions built with money screwed out of the people, spending more than 100,000 won a night at first-class restaurants. Now the gulf between rich and poor, the handful of privileged classes and the toiling people who make up the majority of the population, is growing daily wider and "the rich get richer and the poor grow poorer." This poses an acute social problem in south Korea.

Our Party and Government have pursued the popular policy to iron out the disparity of the living standards between workers and peasants and of the living conditions between the urban and rural population and increase the incomes of the peasants in different regions, in order to make all the working people live evenly well.

In our country bus and water services are being introduced in all farm villages, with a view to closing the gap of living conditions between the urban and rural population.

All our farm villages have clinics, which are being converted into hospitals to give the rural population better medical care.

Under the wise guidance of the Leader, our Party and state have taken a series of steps to bridge the gap of the living standards of workers and peasants and make farmers in different regions equally well-off.

They also completely abolished the agricultural tax-in-kind, have boosted the state purchase prices of agricultural produce to increase the incomes of the farmers, cut the rent of farm machines and irrigation fees and supplied co-operative farms with various types of machines and equipment and farming materials. Not only that. The state builds production establishments, modern dwellings, creches, kindergartens and hospitals in the countryside at its expense, in order to improve evenly the life of the peasants in different zones—plain, mountain and intermediate.

It is of great importance in making all the toiling people equally better-off to cut systematically

prices as the material wealth of the country increases.

On the basis of the expanded production of consumer goods, the cheapening of production cost and the growth of the state financial reserves, our Party and state price mass consumption goods and children's goods much lower than favourite and luxury goods to bring about the equal betterment of the life of the toiling people as a whole.

The well-organized supply of goods helps improve the life of all the working people steadily and make them fare equally well.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:
"Commerce is the supply service of the working people in our country and an important means of meeting the material and cultural needs of the people." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 586.)

As pointed out by the Leader, socialist commerce is, in essence, a supply service for the population.

To improve the commodity supply is of great importance in making all the working people live an equally abundant life.

The trade network is distributed everywhere working people live, be it town or country. The trading establishments supply goods equally to the population at uniform prices throughout the country according to seasons and social groups. They provide every practical convenience for the working people through night sale, sale on orders, etc.

Besides, under our socialist system a number of measures for improving socio-cultural services are taken to offer increasing state benefits to the working people and thereby improve their living standards steadily and make them equally well-off. All our working people live in flats and modern houses built at state expense and the rent does not exceed 0.3 per cent of the living cost of a factory or office worker, and it, plus electric, water and fuel charges, 3 per cent. Peasants have modern dwellings distributed by the state without compensation and use them free of charge.

This is an embodiment of the original thought of the Leader on properly combining the distribution according to the work done with the state benefits, and one of true advantages of our socialist system.

Now all the working people work to the best of their ability and fare evenly well, free from worry about unemployment and poverty. It is entirely attributable to the wise guidance of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who always strives to make our people live a happy life, devoting profound concern to their life. And it is possible only under our socialist system established by him.

Hong Sun.

The Three Major Tasks of Technical Revolution Are Successfully Carried On

The Fifth Congress of our Party—a congress of victors—proclaimed the great triumph of socialist industrialization to the world and set forth the historic tasks—the three major tasks of the technical revolution—to deliver from heavy and laborious work our people freed from exploitation and oppression forever. This carried another boundless joy into the hearts of our people, arousing them to a grandiose struggle for a new victory.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We have to launch a widespread technical renovation movement in industry and agriculture and all other branches of the national economy so that we will narrow down to a considerable extent the distinction between heavy and light labour, between agricultural and industrial work and free women from the heavy burden of household chores. These are precisely the three major tasks of the technical revolution which we should aim to fulfil in the next few years."

The thought of the great Leader of

revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung on carrying out the three major tasks in the technical revolution is a unique idea of the technical revolution which gives a scientific elucidation of the general orientation, contents and methods of the technical revolution to be carried out after socialist industrialization; it is a great militant programme designed to put an end to arduous, exhausting labour done for thousands of years and eliminate for good laborious and heavy work in all realms of people's social labour and home life.

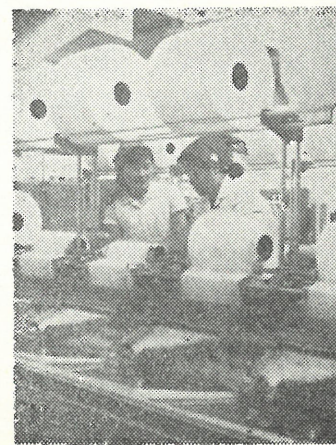
The masses of the people had desired to get eternally free from tough work. But it had long remained a dream. This long-cherished desire of theirs is being translated into reality in our era by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has given body and soul to the cause for the freedom and happiness of the people.

The fatherly Leader sets forth the correctest lines and policies in each period of the development of the revolution and leads energetically the whole Party and the entire people

to successfully implement them.

He laid down the creative line of the technical revolution on carrying out the three major tasks and has himself guided the people to its execution in the van.

He foresees the distant future with extraordinary penetration and brilliant intelligence, and leads people to concentrate efforts on the main link and bring about great innovations and leaps; in the postwar days when the country lay in ruins he visited the workers in Kangson and ushered in a historic era of great Chollima upsurge in this land; and he always mingled himself with people and kindled flames of innovations and spread them all over the country. In like manner, he defined the development of the machine-building industry, the production of machine tools in particular, as the main link in carrying out the three major tasks of the technical revolution, and visited the workers at Hui-chon after the Party Congress in snowstorm across hills and sparked off a new technical innovation movement and thus paved the way to



FRONT COVER: Upholding the New Year Address of the Leader, workers at the Sariwon Textile Mill are now hard at work to surpass this year the production level envisaged for the end of the Six-Year Plan, helping and leading each other forward

Photo by Pak Yong Hwan

signal progress in the production of machine tools as well as in the overall technical revolution.

Later, he, though busy with the cares of the state, called on the workers in Hamhung, Kangson, Kiyang and Chongjin and met peasants in Pukchong, fishermen in Sinpo and many other innovators and functionaries, and taught them in detail how to carry out the three major tasks of the technical revolution in all the branches of the national economy.

Immensely encouraged by the boundless trust, expectation and lofty virtue of the fatherly Leader who most values our people and is doing his best to finally free them from arduous labour, the machine-makers at Huichon, through new technical innovations, introduced many automatic lines and streamlines into the process of production, quadrupled the rate of machine-tool production at a bound and surpassed the production level of 10,000 machine tools in a year.

The great new technical innovation movement started at Huichon instantly spread to the whole country like a prairie fire.

Following the example of the workers at Huichon, the machine-builders at Kusong turned out 10,000 machine tools in a year by introducing more than 1,900 technical innovation proposals for mechanization and automation in the production processes. The machine-makers at Mangyongdae and in Chongjin, Hamhung and other parts of the country wrought new technical innovations.

Due to the heroic machine-makers' intense loyalty to the Leader and their strenuous struggle a breach for the fulfilment of the three major tasks of the technical revolution was made, machine tools poured out in a steady flow, a basis was laid for raising the technical revolution to a new, higher plane in all the branches of the national economy, and mechanization and automation were stepped up throughout the country.

The workers at Kiyang brought

about innovations in the production of tractors by introducing automation by remote control in the most difficult process—heat treatment—and inventing an all-purpose high-speed rolling machine of higher efficiency; the truck-makers produced scores of automation machines and completed an automatic line for engine body by themselves, which does the work of more than 30 machines and is operated by a worker.

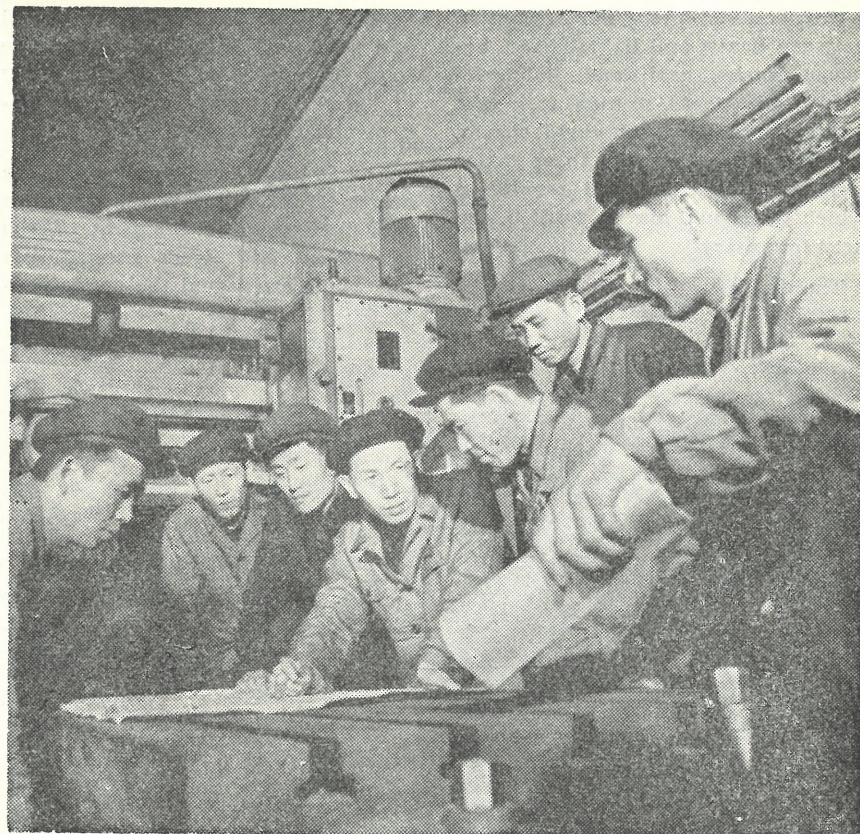
The new technical innovation movement, sparked off by the Leader, spread like a wildfire to Ryongson, Komdok, Songrim, Kangson, Anju, Ryongdung, Pongung, Nampo and other parts of the country; passivism, conservatism and mysticism about technique were smashed to

pieces; mechanization and automation were promoted dynamically everywhere; and arduous labour, the hangover of the old society, is disappearing rapidly.

Joyful indeed is our labour in our age which is gradually entering the era of automation under the great programme—the three major tasks of the technical revolution—laid down by the Leader.

With the powerful assistance of our heavy industry the countryside has been supplied with a good number of tractors, trucks and other farm machines and large quantities of chemical fertilizers and other agricultural chemicals since the Party's Fifth Congress.

Workers and technicians frequently hold technical consultations to introduce automatic streamlines of higher efficiency in the production of machine tools



Especially according to the Leader's wise policy of concentrating efforts on the farming in the areas between plain and mountain regions, mechanization and chemicalization were vigorously carried on last year to reduce the peasants' heavy work and raise agricultural production to a new, higher stage in Nyongbyon, Kangdong, Hyangsan counties and other in-between farming areas of the country.

In the pre-liberation days our peasants had to do backbreaking farming with such primitive farm implements as wooden plough and weeding hoe. But now they do many kinds of arduous, labour-consuming operations including plowing, sowing, threshing with the help of machines provided by our powerful engineering industry and kill weeds by agricultural chemicals in the irrigated socialist co-operative fields.

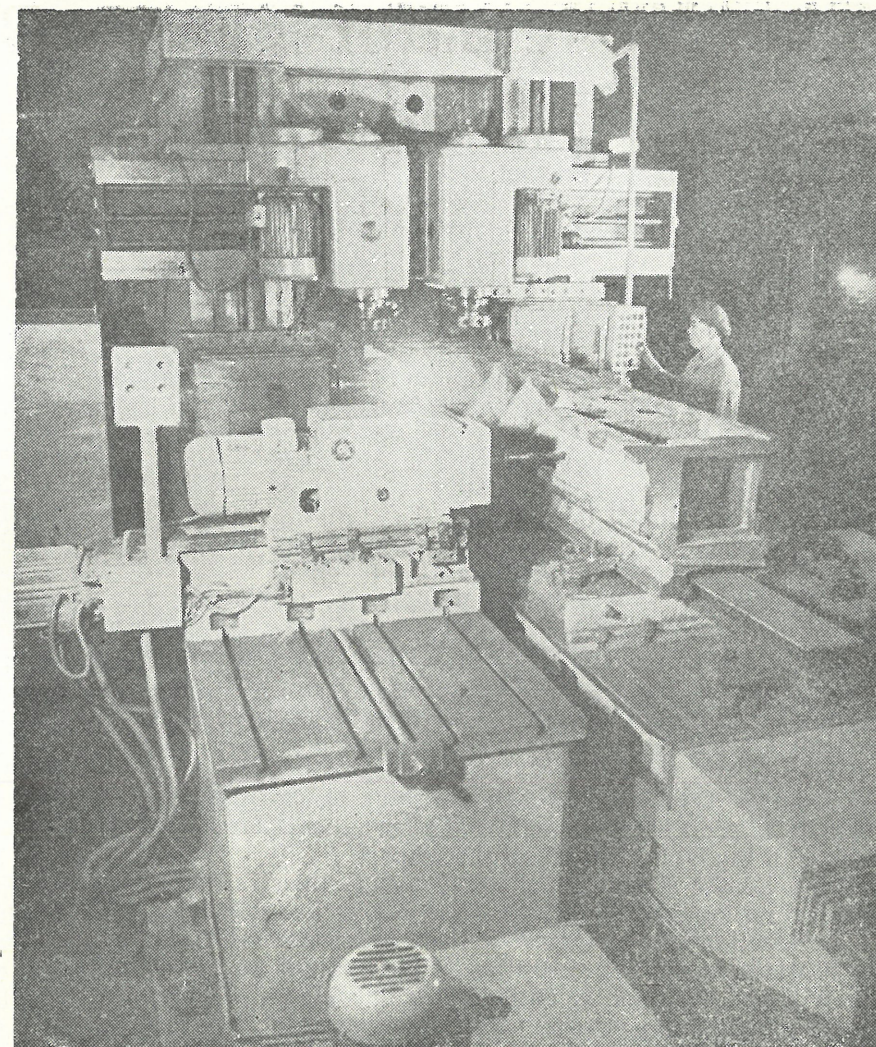
By introducing comprehensive mechanization in maize farming which required hundreds of man-days of labour per *chongbo* in the past, on the Sokjong co-op farm of Hwangju county and many other farms a farmer cultivates 8 *chongbo* of dry fields and attains high labour productivity while doing his work easily.

An era of mechanized farming has come even to Hyangdan-ri, a highland village more than 40 kilometres away from Kangdong; there was no motoring road to it but now tractors sent by the Leader have come and are busily working.

Tractors do more than 40 kinds of hard farming operations for the peasants.

The technical revolution is taking place in social production and labour as well as in the household work.

Our machine-building industry, with a view to lightening women's kitchen work, has produced modern machines and equipment for many existing foodstuffs factories and clothing factories and for new fac-



A bed-processing automatic streamline is playing a great role in the production of machine tools. The streamline was made by workers at the Chollima Huichon Machine-tool Factory honoured with the Order of Kim Il Sung

tories, and turned out large quantities of refrigerators, washing machines and various other kitchen utensils for housewives. Public welfare facilities rose everywhere in the country and their service has been improved.

Foodstuffs factories and rice cookeries in all parts of the country process various kinds of tasty subsidiary food and staple food for housewives

and vegetable and meat storages and refrigerating plants in production and consumption areas supply large quantities of sausage, canned meat and pickled and dried vegetables.

Indeed, the creative thought of Comrade Kim Il Sung on the three major tasks of the technical revolution is displaying its increasingly great vitality.

Bae Yong Son

The Museum of Korean Revolution— A Palace of Revolutionary Education

(1)

The Museum of Korean Revolution, a great immortal monument to the Korean revolution and a palace of revolutionary education, stands on the green hill of Mansudae which commands a panoramic view of Pyongyang, the capital of revolution.

There is in front of the museum the statue of Comrade Kim Il Sung, genius of revolution and the great Leader of our Party and people, erected with utmost care against Mt. Paekdu-san, the sacred mountain of revolution, mosaicked on the front wall of the museum. The big red banners in marble on both sides of the statue have big groups of sculptured figures around them, which portray the heroic struggle of our people.

In April last year, the Korean people set up the statue of the Leader and the Museum of Korean Revolution here on the hill of Mansudae in honour of the 60th birthday of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, their greatest national holiday.

The erection of the statue of the Leader and the museum was a full reflection of the unanimous will and desire of the entire Korean people to highly glorify and pass down from generation to generation the undying exploits performed by him for his homeland and people and for the Korean revolution and the world revolution; it was an expression of the unshakable resolution and conviction of our people to make the great *Juche* idea of the Leader shine eternally and follow him forever having him as the Leader.

The Museum of Korean Revolution is a grand, modern museum which has a floor space of more than 53,700 square metres. Displayed in good order in more than 90 halls are mementoes and materials on the history of more than 100 years which show the revolutionary family line of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, his glorious and brilliant revolutionary activities and the triumphant, glorious struggle waged by our people under his wise guidance, etc. Its total exhibition length is over 4,500 metres.

Big in its size, rich in its contents and high in the ideological and artistic value of its displays, the museum is a fine university for revolution and a palace of learning for our people. From this museum our people learn the great revolutionary ideas and profound revolutionary theory of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sagacity of his guidance which has led to their brilliant embodiment in our revolution and construction, a wealth of experience in struggle and his lofty

virtues. They also obtain from it a powerful weapon of revolution and construction, a beacon light pointing out their path of struggle.

GLORIOUS ANTI-JAPANESE REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE—A NEW EPOCH OF KOREAN REVOLUTION

The mementoes and materials exhibited in the first 26 halls of the museum show vividly and convincingly that Comrade Kim Il Sung created the great *Juche* idea and advanced the correctest guiding theory and strategy and tactics of the Korean revolution in the darkest period of Japanese imperialist rule, and thus led the communist movement and anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle of our country to a shining victory, and that in the fire of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle he established the glorious revolutionary traditions, the historical roots of our Party and revolution and the priceless wealth of the revolution.

In the late 19th-early 20th century, our country was subjected to aggression by foreign imperialists and the Korean people fought gallantly against imperialist aggressors and feudal rulers at home in league with them. Before and after the occupation of Korea by Japanese imperialism, anti-Japanese struggles were waged extensively in many forms in our country.

But, all these struggles failed or underwent trying ordeals on account of the absence of the guidance of a great leader.

The people were thirsting for the appearance of their great leader who would lead the revolution along one road of victory. At that very time Comrade Kim Il Sung, born into a family whose successive generations were patriotic and revolutionary, had a lofty ambition of restoring the country and early set out on the road of revolution, shouldering the destiny of the country and the nation.

The visitors are deeply impressed by the materials on the struggle of the Korean people against aggression and feudalism between the late 19th century and the early 20th century, the materials on the revolutionary family of Comrade Kim Il Sung, especially the materials on the revolutionary activities of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, father of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the outstanding leader of the Korean national-liberation movement, and many materials



The guide tells the visitors about the fact that the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, the first Marxist-Leninist revolutionary armed force of the Korean people, on April 25, 1932

and mementoes on the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung ushering in a new era of the Korean revolution by organizing and waging the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The start of the revolutionary activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung meant advent of a great new dawn of revolution and marked a great turn in the Korean revolution. At the age of 15, he organized the Down-With-Imperialism Union, an illegal revolutionary organization, and began to clear a new, genuine path of revolution in his own way. Then he formed and guided the Young Communist League of Korea, the Anti-imperialist Youth League and other anti-Japanese revolutionary organizations, spread Marxism-Leninism among the youth and students and organized and mobilized them to the anti-Japanese struggle. And he waged a principled struggle against the factionalists and narrow-minded and conservative leading nationalists for the union of the anti-Japanese forces and the unity and cohesion of the communist ranks.

The materials on the early revolutionary activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung conducted in and around Kirin give visitors an account of how he applied Marxism-Leninism to the realities of Korea to work out the guiding theory and strategy and tactics of the Korean revolution, grew to be the great Leader of revolution possessed

of distinguished organizing ability, uncommon revolutionary sweep and unusual art of leadership, and made preparations for developing the Korean revolution onto a higher plane.

The Leader created the immortal *Juche* idea, and advanced the *Juche*-oriented line of the Korean revolution, an embodiment of the idea. And then he built up the revolutionary forces, laid a mass foundation and energetically made preparations for an armed struggle.

Halls Nos. 7 and 8 are dedicated to the show of materials thereof.

Advancing the *Juche*-motivated line of the Korean revolution on the basis of a scientific analysis of the lawful demand of the development of our revolution at the Kalun Meeting held in the summer of 1930, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said to the following effect:

...Our immediate aim is to crush the Japanese imperialist aggressors and attain the liberation and independence of Korea. And Japanese imperialism, the target of our struggle, is a burglar armed to the teeth.... Therefore, Japanese imperialism will not withdraw of its own accord. Who, then, should win independence for Korea?! It is absolutely impossible to achieve independence with foreign aid....

The only way is for us Koreans to fight and

defeat the Japanese imperialists by our own strength. To do so, an armed struggle must be waged....

He set forth a revolutionary line that counterrevolutionary violence should be met with revolutionary violence and that counterrevolution must be defeated by an armed struggle. This was a great event which opened up a new era in the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of our people and the Korean communist movement.

Comrade Kim Il Sung unfolded a vigorous struggle for executing the *Juche*-motivated revolutionary line. The materials concerning the activities carried on by the Korean Revolutionary Army, a political and semi-military organization, in preparation for an anti-Japanese armed struggle, and materials and mementoes on the Leader's activities in Kuyushu, Wuchiatzu, Mingyuekou and Antu show vividly that a new era in the Korean revolution was brought in by overcoming hardships and trials.

Thanks to the energetic activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung, April 25, 1932 saw the birth of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, the first Marxist-Leninist revolutionary armed force of our people. That day the Korean people under his leadership started a glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle for the restoration of the country and the freedom and emancipation of the people.

While expanding and strengthening the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung correctly solved the question of the revolutionary base as a military base and a supply base on which the army should rely and as a strategic base for the whole Korean revolutionary movement. Under his guidance the revolutionary bases formed of perfect guerilla bases and semi-guerilla bases were established in the broad areas along the River Tuman-gang in the first half of the 1930's, and the people's revolutionary government was set up and democratic reforms were carried out in the perfect guerilla bases. From an abundance of materials and mementoes reflecting the period, visitors see clearly the correctness and vitality of the line of establishing guerilla bases and the line of people's revolutionary government, advanced by the Leader.

While establishing an impregnable all-people defence system in guerilla bases and frustrating by his brilliant strategy and tactics the repeated, outrageous "mopping-up" operations of the enemy, Comrade Kim Il Sung wisely organized and led the preparatory work for founding a Korean Communist Party, the work for forming an anti-Japanese national united front and an anti-imperialist common front and the military and political activities of the People's Revolutionary Army units in the northern areas of our country.

He also waged a resolute and principled struggle against opportunists, factionalists and flunkies who tried to reject and stamp out the

Juche-motivated line of the Korean revolution, and thus firmly upheld it, achieved unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks and solidly built up our own revolutionary forces.

The materials and mementoes put on display in the halls from Nos. 9 to 14 patently show the arduous and torturous course of the Leader's revolutionary activities covering the period from the founding of the People's Revolutionary Army to early 1936. Indeed, it was only under his wise leadership that the Korean revolution could advance forcefully in spite of all difficulties and hardships.

On the basis of the brilliant achievements made in the first half of the 1930's Comrade Kim Il Sung led to a great upsurge the general Korean revolutionary movement with the anti-Japanese armed struggle as its centre.

The materials on the historic Namhodu Conference move the visitors.

At this very conference, Comrade Kim Il Sung made a scientific analysis of the then situation, advanced the line of forming a permanent organization of the anti-Japanese national united front to rapidly expand and develop the anti-Japanese national united front movement on a country-wide scale, the line of making more vigorously preparations for founding a Korean Communist Party, the line of developing the Young Communist League into the Anti-Japanese Youth League of Korea, a mass underground revolutionary organization, and the line of setting up bases of a new type around Mt. Paekdu-san, leading the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into the northern border areas of our country and extending the armed struggle deep into the homeland and the line of expanding and strengthening the ranks of the anti-Japanese armed forces. These lines served as a beacon fire that led the Korean revolution to a new upsurge and brightly lit up the path to its victory.

After the conference, Comrade Kim Il Sung made untiring efforts for putting them into effect. Halls Nos. 16, 17 and 18 show graphically that he led the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into the areas of Mt. Paekdu-san to set up bases of a new type, founded the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, the first organization of the anti-Japanese national united front in our country, and expanded its network rapidly to all parts of the country, and energetically pushed ahead with the organizational and ideological preparations for founding a Korean Communist Party.

The active military and political operations of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army conducted under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung in the northern border areas of the country and deep in the homeland exerted a great revolutionary influence on the Korean people and called forth a great upsurge in the Korean revolution. Especially, the historic victory

in the Pochonbo battle fought under his direct command clearly pointed out the road to national resurrection for all the Korean people, instilled in them a firm confidence of the country's restoration and gave a great impetus to the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle of our country.

In the hall devoted to the display of a large radius picture which is 56 metres in arc and paints more than 800 People's Revolutionary Armymen and people visitors see the panorama of the Pochonbo battle. Indeed, the Pochonbo battle solemnly declared to the whole world that the Koreans were not dead but were alive and that they would surely win a victory in the struggle against Japanese imperialism.

The materials and mementoes displayed in halls Nos. 22, 23 and 24 tell impressively that when Japanese imperialism unleashed the Sino-Japanese war and a complex and difficult situation was created in the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung put forth a new correct line of struggle and led again the People's Revolutionary Army into the northern border areas of Korea to keep up the upsurge in the revolution.

In accordance with the line advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Nampaeja Conference, the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army marched again combating difficulties into the northern border areas of our country from the end of 1938 to the spring of 1939, crushing the desperate attacks of the enemy. This march known as an "arduous march" was tough and difficult indeed. In the course of the march, Comrade Kim Il Sung, by his outstanding leadership and brilliant guerilla tactics, put the numerically superior enemies on the defensive, and gave them an annihilating blow, educated the guerillas in the indomitable revolutionary spirit and revolutionary optimism and broke through manifold hardships personally in the van. In the wake of the arduous march crowned with victory by his outstanding leadership, superb tactics, indomitable will and revolutionary sweep, he conducted in succession large-scale operations to advance into the homeland, administered again telling blows to the Japanese imperialist aggressors in the Musan area and gave our people a new strength of struggle.

From various materials and displays including slogans written by People's Revolutionary Armymen on barked trunks of big trees in the Chongbong camp which called the people to the struggle and the relief map of the battle in the Musan area, the visitors deeply grasp the brilliant guerilla tactics of the Leader and the lofty revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese guerillas.

After the triumphant battle in the Musan area the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under the personal command of

Comrade Kim Il Sung conducted large-unit circling operations northeast of Mt. Paekdu-san dealing heavy blows to the enemy in succession, and upheld the banner of revolution to the end. In the first half of the 1940's, the KPRA, with a view to meeting positively the great event of national liberation in accordance with the line advanced by the Leader at the conference held in Hsiaohaerpaling, changed large-unit activities to small-unit ones, and stepped up underground struggle and pushed ahead with preparations for an all-people uprising on the one hand and, on the other, intensified its military and political training. The museum gives many moving materials showing that in the grim period when the repression by the Japanese imperialists reached its zenith, the entire Korean people fought stubbornly to further the country's liberation, looking up to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as the sun of the nation and the salvation star of liberation and pinning all their hopes and expectations on him.

Comrade Kim Il Sung led the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle of 15 years to victory, and thus defeated Japanese imperialism and achieved the cause of the country's restoration. The triumph in the anti-Japanese armed struggle was the brilliant fruition of the great revolutionary ideology of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his outstanding leadership.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The brilliant revolutionary traditions and fighting experiences gained in the anti-Japanese armed struggle are priceless treasures which our Party and people must fully inherit and develop for the victory of the Korean revolution." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 298.)

The glorious revolutionary traditions established by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, whose main contents are the ideological system of *Juche* and the communist revolutionary spirit, priceless exploits and fighting experiences and the revolutionary method of work and the popular style of work, are the invaluable treasures and strong roots of the Korean revolution.

Each hall of the museum which shows the brilliant revolutionary traditions of our Party gives visitors strength and courage to successfully carry the revolution through to the end, and inspires their revolutionary struggle forcefully.

The museum makes people firmly resolve to defend to the end the revolutionary traditions of our Party and inherit and develop them with credit forever from generation to generation.

Sok Pung

The Wangching County Enlarged Meeting of the Young Communist League—A Conference of Weighty Historic Importance in the Development of the Korean Youth Movement

Today our young and other people significantly greet the 40th anniversary of the Enlarged Meeting of the Young Communist League in Wangching county which is of tremendous historic importance in the development of our youth movement and in the improvement of the work with the masses.

The great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung convened and guided the meeting in March 1933, during the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle and delivered a historic speech to the young Communists.

In his speech he made a scientific analysis of the internal and external revolutionary situation at the time, clarified once again the central tasks of the Korean young Communists, and gave a full exposition of the profound theoretical and practical questions posed by the youth movement such as the organizational work of the Young Communist League, propaganda and agitation work, educational work and student and children work.

The thought elucidated by the Leader in his historic speech was an embodiment of his great *Juche* idea in the youth work. He had accumulated a rich store of experience in the course of organizing and guiding our communist youth movement, personally exploring in his own way the road of that movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, in the early days of his revolutionary activities. His thought was also a development and enrichment of the experience in conformity with the strategic line of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the demand of the then revolutionary situation.

With regard to the central tasks of the Korean young Communists, Comrade Kim Il Sung said in his speech:

...Every member of the Young Communist

League should always remember that an army which has no reserve forces is bound to suffer a reverse. At the present stage the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle calls for an armed struggle, and the anti-Japanese armed struggle calls for the direct participation of the broad masses of the youth. The political workers operating among youth, therefore, should always bear in mind that victory can be won only when broad sections of the youths are aroused in an organized way to continually strengthen the revolutionary forces and reserve forces....

The question of the reserve army of revolution is that of the motive forces of revolution, and is one of the fundamental questions in the formation of the revolutionary forces. The correct solution of this question provides an important guarantee for the victory of revolution.

Young as it was at that time, the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army brilliantly implemented the line of the anti-Japanese armed struggle set forth by the Leader under his wise guidance, displaying its superiority and might to the full.

As the guerilla bases were established in the northern border areas of our country and broad areas of East Manchuria including Wangching county and, relying on these bases, the anti-Japanese armed struggle rapidly expanded, huge masses of revolutionary people gathered in the guerilla bases and the political and military forces of the bases increased every day.

The anti-Japanese spirit of the people in the broad areas of East Manchuria and at home mounted greatly.

In spite of the fascist suppression by the Japanese imperialists broad masses of workers, peasants and revolutionary people of other sections joined revolutionary organizations and fought relentlessly against the Japanese imperialists.

Alarmed by this, the Japanese imperialists intensified military offensives against the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army and the guerilla bases, and at the same time, infiltrated into the revolutionary ranks the members of the organization of their agents called the "Minsaengdan" and spies and saboteurs to disintegrate the revolutionary ranks from within by carrying out political intrigues and sowing distrust.

Such situation urgently required the Korean young Communists to expand their ranks and increase their combat power.

But there appeared Right and Left deviations in the work of increasing the reserve forces of the revolution and rallying the broad masses of youth in the ranks of struggle.

In disregard of the urgent demand for rallying the broad masses of youth to build up the strong reserve forces of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the factionalists, flunkeyists, hampered the political and organizational work among the working-class and peasantry youth, saying that they were "ignorant" and "politically immature." They, frightened by the Japanese imperialists' political and ideological offensives, even opposed the expansion of the organizations of the Young Communist League and anti-Japanese mass organizations under the pretext of "keeping secrecy."

And some people failed to understand the cunning subversive machinations of the enemy and attempted to throw open the doors of the revolutionary organizations without principle, seeing only the mounting revolutionary spirit of the popular masses.

Without overcoming the Right and Left deviations in the YCL work was it impossible to resolve successfully the question of preparing the reserve forces of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army and the question of organizing and mobilizing the broad masses of youth and students for the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, in his speech, pointed the concrete direction and ways to overcome such deviations in the YCL's organizational work and raise that work to a high political level.

He defined the main principles of the YCL's organizational work in line with the need of the revolutionary situation.

At the meeting Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

...At the present stage, the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle must take the form of

armed struggle, and the armed struggle requires more urgently than ever the united iron ranks of... young Communists. So the Young Communist League must expand its organization by drawing in it the faithful and excellent youths who are the most exemplary, strong-willed, brave and true and who are ready to sacrifice their individual interests for the interests of the people....

The Leader's teaching was a creative application and development of the Marxist-Leninist theory on preparing the reserve forces of revolution in conformity with the specific conditions of the Korean revolution.

The master of the Korean revolution is the Korean people. Therefore, the revolutionary forces of our people must be united and expanded, above all, to facilitate the Korean revolution.

To do so the class line and the mass line must be correctly implemented to increase the leading role of the Communists, train and temper the masses in revolutionary practice and build up a strong class position, and, relying on this position, unite all the revolutionary forces that can be combined.

From such a firm *Juche* stand, Comrade Kim Il Sung, in his speech, emphasized the need of increasing our own revolutionary forces and analyzed and criticized in an all-round way the Right and Left deviations of putting too much stress on the mass line or the class line.

This teaching of the Leader on overcoming the Right and Left deviations in the YCL's organizational work served as a powerful ideological, theoretical and practical weapon for building up the reserve forces of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and a programmatic guide which made it possible to hold fast to the *Juche* stand in the Korean communist youth movement.

In order fully to meet the requirement of the revolutionary situation the Young Communist League had to elevate the level of its political work, while overcoming Right and Left deviations in its organizational work.

There were serious shortcomings in the YCL work of political education. Some youth political workers carried out propaganda work without considering the political preparedness of the youth and in incomprehensible terms at that.

In order to remedy such shortcomings quickly, at the meeting Comrade Kim Il Sung made a scientific analysis of the revolutionary features of our youth and students and indicated the concrete direction and ways for conducting the work of

politico-ideological education by the method suitable to their features.

In particular, he stressed that propaganda and agitation and education should be carried out in the terms easy for the broad masses of youth to understand, by the method of explanation and persuasion, and that various forms and methods should be employed in that work such as symposium, drama, revolutionary song, lecture, athletic meeting, anti-illiteracy campaign, propaganda poster, appeal and so on.

Comrade Kim Il Sung also gave a programmatic teaching on training the Juvenile Vanguards and the revolutionary children as the backbone of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, as ardent revolutionaries by intensifying the student and children movement.

He clarified the principled attitude toward criticism and self-criticism.

The historic speech delivered by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the meeting displayed a really great vitality in the whole course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

True to the programmatic teaching of the Leader, the Korean young Communists splendidly carried it into effect in all the activities of the Young Communist League, and thus extended the organizational network of the Young Communist League in the guerrilla bases as well as broad enemy-held rural and urban areas and made the league root deeply among the working youths; they energetically carried out the politico-ideological education of the progressive youth and students and children, using various forms and methods in accordance with their characteristics.

As a result, our people as well as the broad masses of Korean youth and students and children rallied more closely around Comrade Kim Il Sung, peerless patriot and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, looking upon him as the great Leader of the revolution with greater respect, and the Korean communist youth movement dynamically developed along the right line mapped out by him.

Indeed, the historic speech of Comrade Kim Il Sung was of weighty significance in building up the glorious revolutionary tradition of the Korean communist youth movement by thoroughly establishing *Juche* and the Marxist-Leninist work method in that movement which had suffered bitter trials, and in overthrowing the piratical Japanese imperialists and liberating the country

by organizing and mobilizing the young Communists and the broad masses of people of all strata and expanding rapidly the revolutionary forces.

The thought expounded by the Leader in his historic speech found more brilliant embodiment in our youth movement and our work with the people of all sections following the liberation.

The Leader's *Juche*-based creative thought, theory and lines of the youth movement elucidated after the liberation—the line of founding the Democratic Youth League, the line of building up firmly the core ranks of communist youth and strengthening the work with the people of all strata, the question of establishing a work system and work method adapted to the peculiarities of our revolution and the characteristics of youth and making the youth work active and full of vigor, animation and optimism, the question of putting stress on the student work and improving the guidance of the work of the Young Pioneers' Corps in the work of the Socialist Working Youth League, and the line of the south Korean youth movement—are the embodiment of the brilliant revolutionary tradition of the Korean youth movement established by him in the flames of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle; they show the indestructible vitality of the Leader's programmatic teaching given at the Wangching County Enlarged Meeting of the Young Communist League.

His historic speech is of very great import in improving and developing the work of the Socialist Working Youth League and strengthening the work with the people of all walks of life in keeping with the new demand of the development of our revolution so as to organize and mobilize them more actively for the revolution and construction.

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the historic Wangching County Enlarged Meeting of the Young Communist League all our youth and people are full of a firm determination single-heartedly to protect and guard the Leader politically and ideologically with their lives with a sense of honour and pride of being guards and death-defying corps, as the Korean young Communists did, and to continue the revolution to the end and inherit and develop for ever the brilliant revolutionary tradition of the Korean youth movement built up by the Leader by more firmly arming themselves with the monolithic ideology of the Party, the great ideology of the Leader.

THE SINGYE PLAIN

The Singye Plain Yesterday

The Singye Plain in North Hwanghae Province is a wide plain southwest of the Ahobiryong Range, in the central part of the Korean Peninsula.

As a long stretch of hills 200 metres above sea level, this plain covers some 30 villages in Singye, Koksan and Suan counties and has more than 25,000 *chongbo* of arable land.

Today there have appeared on this plain new villages, roads, dry and paddy fields and irrigation channels, which have added to the map of our prospering and developing socialist motherland.

In the pre-liberation days this vast plain yielded poorly. And drinking water was so scanty there that a landlord surnamed Choe, it is said, made his tenants dig a well to sell water to travellers and poor people.

The Japanese imperialists gave training to their troops and war horses, and destroyed the ripening crops to carry sorrow into the hearts of the peasants there.

Having lost means of subsistence owing to exploitation and oppression by the Japanese imperialists and landlords, people came there from different parts of the country in the hope of obtaining land to cultivate, but in less than a year many of them would give up farming and quitted there.

But now the sorrow-ridden plain has turned into a socialist paradise due to the brilliant realization of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's far-reaching plan for nature-remaking work.

Everything—mountains, rivers and

people—has changed beyond recognition. In the pre-liberation days paddy fields could be counted on the fingers of one hand, but now the Taesong Co-operative Farm in Singye county has more than 400 *chongbo* of paddy fields. Its output of rice has increased over 40 times.

The fatherly Leader's on-the-spot guidance in June 1957 marked the beginning of the 40-km-long Singye Plain's new history and new life. For 14 years since then the plain's output of grains, animal products and fruits grew 2.9 times, 2 times and 3 times respectively.

Seven reservoirs, big and small, and more than 50 pumping stations water the whole of this once-dry plain.

As a result of the completion of the Singye district irrigation system the plain is now covered with a ramified irrigation network. A four-stage pumping plant lifts water 200 metres high.

Expressing his impressions, a foreign irrigation expert admired:

"This irrigation system is an epic praising the great might of man. It impresses me that an irrigation expert who drew an ideal model design has found a land where his design has been translated into reality.

"I can safely say this plain is an ideal pattern of socialist rural construction."

New History of Singye Plain

Busy with state affairs as he was, in June 1957 the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited the Singye Farm.

Having acquainted himself fully with the situation of the farm, he walked into a maize field by the road and touched well-grown corn crops with his hands and had a close look at pine trees thickly covered with foliage. Then he said that judging by those luxuriant pine trees, the soil of the Singye Plain was not bad, and emphasized over and over again that it was a very good plain.

As for the prospects of the farm, he said:

"As this plain lies halfway between Pyongyang and Seoul, it will be very convenient to supply meat, milk and butter to Seoul after the country's reunification.

"This place is easy of access, it is warm, and an immense tract of land can be reclaimed. So prospects of its development are very great. The soil is not bad and, stoneless, it is good to introduce mechanization...."

The Leader unfolded a grand plan for a large-scale development of the Singye Plain to turn out a great amount of farm and animal products and related to the bright morrow of the plain.

Since then the plain started bubbling over; peasants in Singye, Koksan and Suan counties as well as a number of toiling people in North Hwanghae Province rushed to the plain. Work went on day and night on the irrigation work construction sites.

At night the vast plain was brightly lit up by numberless bonfires. Large fleets of bulldozers and tractors reclaimed the waste land, uprooting old pine trees. Mountains of earth including that of 1.2 million

cubic metres of earth were removed to build the dyke of the Singok Reservoir, from which 40 km-long channels spread out. The cultivators pushed ahead with the project out of an ardent desire to repay with their loyalty the great love and favour shown by the great Leader.

The young cultivators performed an immortal labour feat; they completed in a short space of time the Singye Reservoir and a four-stage pumping plant which draws up water from the Ryesong-gang River 200 metres high. Now water came to wet the plain which had long remained dry.

Under the wise guidance of the

Leader mechanization was also carried on successfully.

Now hundreds of trucks and tractors and thousands of tractor-drawn farm machines of three farm machine stations are working on the plain.

The Sinhung, Taeul, Chongbong and Sahyon Co-operative Farms have halved manual labour in paddy rice cultivation and the Chongok, Ryonghyon, Pyongam and other co-operative farms produce four to six tons of maize, with the consumption of 28 to 30 man-days of labour, per *chongbo*.

Now on the Singye Plain where great changes have taken place, the

task set forth at the Fifth Congress of our Party is being fulfilled—a task of reducing labour investment in a *chongbo* of rice paddy to a level of 60 to 80 man-days on an average and in a *chongbo* of dry field to a level of 20-30 man-days to make a farmer cultivate at least five to six *chongbo* of rice paddy or eight to ten *chongbo* of dry field.

New Villages, New People

On May 19, 1964 Comrade Kim Il Sung, giving on-the-spot guidance to North Hwanghae Province, said:

Machines do farming operations for peasants on the Singye Plain



"We should carry out irrigation projects well and at the same time, supply electricity even to villages, readjust land well, distribute roads rationally, create orchards, and thus construct the Singye district to be quite an ideal place... The Singye district, as a region developed in our era, should be turned into a communist paradise."

Faithful to the on-the-spot teachings given by the fatherly Leader many times, the cultivators, through their indomitable struggle, have converted this plain, once a desolate region full of the sad crying of birds, into a modern socialist rural district.

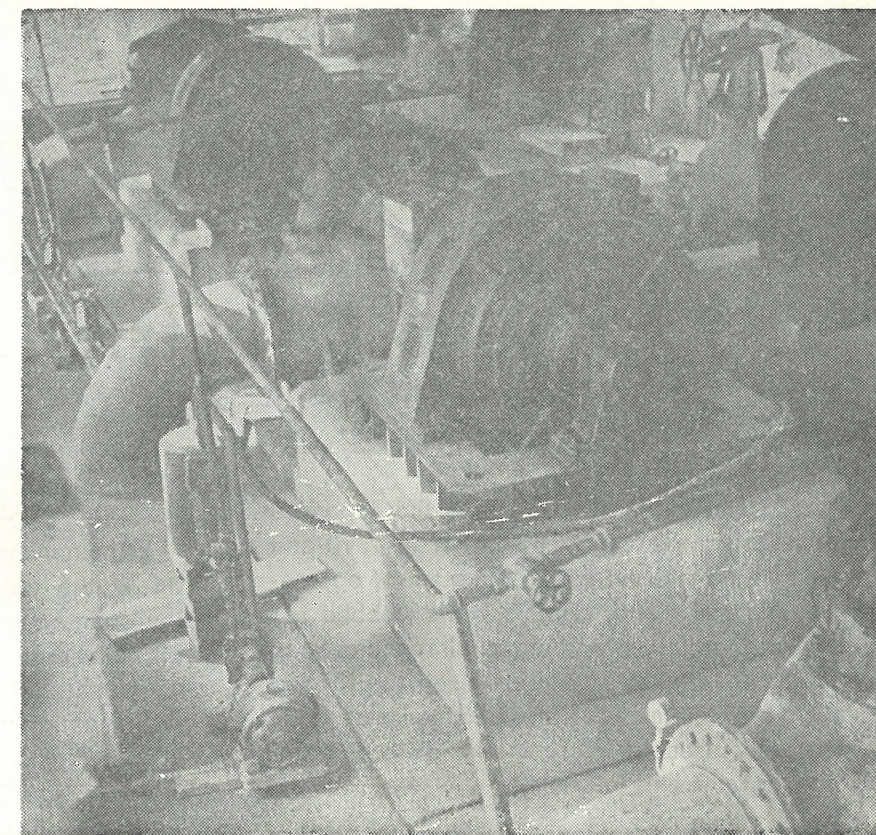
Towards the end of the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule, there remained in the Chumok village in Taesong-ri only a few farm houses because the majority of peasants had left. But, now this village has hundreds of farm houses. Many people came from different parts of the province to form a co-operative farm, and renamed this village "Sinhung-ri" or "newly-rising village." In the past, residents in this area had to walk 28 km. to buy even a box of match, but now there is bus service to Singye township and Suan. Not only that. Each village is lighted up by electricity and has water laid on.

Every village has a hall dedicated to the study of the revolutionary history of Comrade Kim Il Sung and a clubhouse where co-operative farmers would gather at night to amuse themselves, singing of the favours granted by the fatherly Leader. TV sets give joy to the eyes of villagers.

In the past farmers there could not attend school because of poverty. But, now their children obtain compulsory ten-year senior middle school education, getting the supply of uniforms and school things from the state.

Each village has schools, creches and kindergartens. Singye and Taesong have high agricultural schools.

Through excess of joy, Kim Song Nyo residing in the Taesong village



The inside view of a pumping plant on the Singye Plain

remarked, holding her first grandson, born at the village people's hospital, in her arms:

"Dear President saw to it that tile-roofed houses were built for us and irrigation works were constructed for the cultivation of rice. Not only that. He looked to it that a people's hospital has been set up in my village, and my daughter-in-law gave a safe delivery. Such a happiness is not confined to my family alone. It is the happiness of all households and villages on the Singye Plain."

Hers is the joy and happiness of the people living on this plain which has been turned into a socialist paradise under the wise guidance and utmost care of the fatherly Leader.

The gate to national reunification, the burning national desire of the entire Korean people, has begun to open wide and the day of reunification is dawning. Today the people on the Singye Plain are striving for an increase in agricultural production to hasten the country's reunification.

Kim Mun Ho

March First Popular Uprising— A Demonstration of Indomitable Patriotic Spirit

After a long aggression in Korea the Japanese imperialists completely occupied her in 1910 and established a medieval colonial system of oppression and plunder and, on this basis, robbed her of all her manpower and material resources. In particular, they ruthlessly suppressed the Korean people's slightest anti-Japanese elements by force of arms, and arrested, imprisoned and killed patriotic people right and left.

Indeed, Korea turned into a bloodthirsty, gloomy prison and a living hell of death.

No amount of their medieval oppression and brutal massacre, however, could bring the Korean people to their knees.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"...In spite of the political, economic and cultural suppression by Japanese imperialism the Korean nation was not dead but fought vigorously for the restoration and honour of the country."

The Korean people had long fought resolutely to defend the country's sovereignty and national dignity from the foreign aggressors. The Japanese imperialists' repression intensified the Korean people's hatred and the latter fought unflinchingly against the former.

Especially, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable revolutionary fighter, outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in our country and great pioneer in changing the course of struggle from the nationalist to the communist movement, formed the Korean National Association, the biggest anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization at the time, of broad patriotic forces at home and abroad, sowed the seed of ardent patriotism in the hearts of our people and aroused them to a

vigorous anti-Japanese struggle.

The unanimous desire of our people to overthrow the oppressors and win the freedom of the country and national independence and their pent-up rage against the Japanese imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy, burst eventually into a nation-wide popular uprising on March 1, 1919.

The March First Popular Uprising instantly spread to all the parts of the country like a prairie fire.

With the uprising as a momentum, the seeds of revolutionary fire sown by Mr. Kim Hyong Jik burst into fierce flames everywhere in our country including Pyongyang, Kangdong, Mangyongdae and Chunggang; patriotic people and youth and students reared by him fought bravely against the enemy, Japanese imperialism, in the van of the rising masses.

The insurgent masses gave the Japanese imperialist aggressors hell, shouting at the top of their voice: "The Japanese and Japanese troops, go home!" and "Long live Korean independence!"

Such struggle was also waged in many places abroad where Koreans lived.

Upset by the anti-Japanese resistance of the whole people with different political views and religious beliefs, the Japanese imperialists mobilized all their suppressing forces such as aggressive troops, military police and police force in Korea as well as large military and police forces in Japan to arrest, imprison and kill peaceful demonstrators at random.

They killed quite a number of patriotic people throughout the country by barbarous methods surpassing all human imagination. The atrocious massacre of Koreans in Cheam-ri, Suwon county,



During the March First Movement in 1919, young Marshal Kim Il Sung, at the age of eight, followed the population of Mangyongdae staging a demonstration against the Japanese imperialists to see for himself the strong resistance of the people

Kyonggi Province showed graphically the bestiality and cruelty of Japanese imperialism.

One day, when the uprising was raging in all its fury, the vampires, Japanese imperialists, appeared at the village and bayoneted the villagers into a church there.

The church was packed full with villagers, young and old, men and women. The Japanese imperialist aggression troops completely encircled the church, locked its doors and rained fire on it.

The bestial Japanese imperialists killed 996 patriots and wounded 889 in Suwon county during three months from March 1 to the end of May 1919. And 1,365 people were arrested and imprisoned, and several hundred houses destroyed or burnt down.

According to the imperfect statistics released by the Japanese imperialists, 7,509 patriotic people were killed, 15,961 injured and 46,948 arrested in the same period throughout the country. Many of the wounded died soon and most of the arrested

were killed later.

The lovely land of three-thousand-ri was drowned in the blood of our compatriots as a result of the unheard-of sanguinary suppression and atrocious massacre by the Japanese imperialists.

The Korean people, however, fought on unyieldingly, holding higher the banner of the struggle.

The bourgeois nationalists tried to achieve "independence" in reliance on the U.S. imperialists, who actively supported the sanguinary massacre of Koreans by the Japanese imperialists, describing the independence movement of the Korean people as a "ridiculous act." In spite of their hinderance the masses of the people went over to revolts from peaceful demonstrations. The workers and peasants assaulted and destroyed the enemy's ruling bodies such as military police and police stations, county offices and *myon* offices and disposed of aggressors and their stooges. In some areas there were armed actions.

The patriotic people vigorously continued their anti-Japanese resistance by the end of that year in all the provinces and counties of the country.

The March First Popular Uprising was a nation-wide anti-Japanese resistance which holds a brilliant place in the Korean people's history of anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle and was an all-nation patriotic struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Through the March First Movement we the Korean people showed the world people that the Korean nation not only was alive and did not want to live as a stateless people, but also was full of a spirit to fight out to the better end for freedom and independence."

Indeed, the March First Popular Uprising inflicted heavy blows upon the Japanese imperialists and shook their colonial ruling system to its foundation, and exhibited to the whole world the unyielding will and lofty spirit of the Korean people to fight to the end without fear of sacrifice against the foreign aggressors violating the independence of the country and national dignity.

The masses of the people waged a stubborn struggle. But the March First Popular Uprising failed because of the absence of an outstanding leader and a revolutionary party, and taught a serious lesson to the Korean people in their national-liberation struggle.

The whole course of the uprising fully exposed the traitorous nature of the bourgeois nationalists who dreamed of achieving "independence" in reliance on the outside forces and showed that only when the entire people fight an organized battle under the guidance of an outstanding leader and a revolutionary party according to the scientific Marxist-Leninist strategy and tactics, rallied as one around their leader, is it possible to defeat imperialist aggressors and win national liberation.

Through their painful practical experience, the Korean people keenly felt the need for an outstanding leader who would lay down the correct Marxist-Leninist line of the revolution and methods of struggle, point out the road of the Korean revolution and lead the revolutionary struggle along the straight road of victory.

This urgent need of the nation was fully met by Comrade Kim Il Sung, peerless patriot and a great Marxist-Leninist, who lit up the road for our people by the great *Juche* idea in the van of the Korean revolution, shouldering the destiny of

the country and the nation.

Basing himself on a scientific summation and analysis of the historical lesson of the preceding national-liberation struggles and the obtaining revolutionary situation, Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the *Juche*-motivated revolutionary line on the Korean revolution, and he founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, the first Marxist-Leninist revolutionary armed forces of the Korean people, and organized and led a heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle for 15 years. He thereby defeated the brigandish Japanese imperialists and accomplished the historic cause of the country's restoration.

After liberation our people, under the wise guidance of the Leader, have put a permanent end to exploitation and oppression, poverty and absence of rights and built an independent socialist industrial state with a mighty self-supporting national economy, a strong self-defence potential and a brilliant socialist national culture in the northern half of the Republic and entered international arena as a mighty and advanced nation on an equal basis with all the other nations of the world, large and small.

The Japanese militarists, revived under the patronage of U.S. imperialists, have planted their tentacles of reaggression into south Korea under the occupation of the U.S. imperialists and the present situation there reminds us of that at the end of the 19th century when the Japanese imperialists started their all-out aggression and intervention in Korea.

But the time has radically changed.

The day has gone never to return when imperialists could invade other countries at will and lord over them.

The Korean people are guided by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, and by the Workers' Party of Korea, an ever-victorious Marxist-Leninist Party, founded and led by him; they are all united closely around him.

The internationalist support and encouragement of the world's revolutionary peoples to our people are increasing day by day.

The Korean people are sure of the victory in their revolutionary cause and have an unbreakable might. They will never tolerate the foreign imperialists to repeat their aggression in their country.

Kim Jong Man

UNDER HIS PROFOUND CARE

One day in September 1960 the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited a textile mill in Kaesong near the Military Demarcation Line. The employees of the mill greeted the fatherly Leader with hearty cheers.

But, Paek O Mok, a woman at the factory creche, was only waving her hands at him impatiently yet vigorously.

Looking at the bright face of the fatherly Leader whom she had always longed to see both in south Korea under the occupation by U.S. imperialism and in the Republic where she was living a happy life, her voice was choked with emotion.

The Leader alighted from his car and came up to Paek O Mok and other nurses who were standing. With a benign smile on his face he said a greeting to them and warmly shook hands with them.

Moved to tears, she failed to say proper greetings.

She was quite sorry for it.

Having looked round the factory, the Leader had a consultation with innovators. She wanted to see him at close quarters and seated herself in the front bench in the manager's office where the meeting was held.

After referring to his impressions of the factory with a benevolent smile on his face, he asked kindly about the life of those from south Korea, even their personal affairs.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"At present in the northern half there are many people from south Korea. They are very good comrades who left their native homes and came to north Korea for the cause of the revolution."

The gracious Leader values and loves like his own flesh and blood those that came to the northern half, the revolutionary base, with a firm resolve to take revenge on the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy, and is eager to train them into revolutionaries. His words deep-

ly touched the heart of Paek O Mok.

She felt an irresistible impulse to make her thanks to him for his profound care and concern and for his favour greater than mountains.

She wanted to tell him all about her wretched life under the cursed colonial rule of the Japanese and U.S. imperialists.

When she stood up to speak to the Leader, however, tears came into her eyes and her tongue failed her. She burst into tears, clinging to his sleeves.

The Leader, taking her by the hand, told her to sit down and calm herself down.

She told the Leader the sad story of her life which she had not related to anyone else because her heart had bled to think it.

Her family lived in a mountain village in Kyonggi Province in the days of Japanese and U.S. imperialist rule, tilling mountain plots. They worked their fingers to the bone. But they could not keep body and soul together because they were bled white by the exploiters. So she gave her children to landlords as nursemaids and hired hands, and her family lived a tearful life torn apart from each other.

Their village was liberated by the People's Army during the Fatherland Liberation War and their lots fundamentally changed. Her sons and daughters reunited.

Their desire for land came true; they had land distributed and tilled their own land. Her husband worked as chairman of the *ri* people's committee and her sons and daughters actively assisted the People's Army in their fight for defeating the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The People's Army made a strategic retreat and the U.S. imperialist aggressors and reactionaries came to their village again.

The village was burnt down and turned into a sea of blood. Her husband and relatives were killed in cold blood and she was arrested by the enemy. But she was freed by the People's Army.

After that, she came to the northern half of the Republic across the death line in accordance

with the will of her husband: "Go to the northern half where the Leader is and take my revenge upon the enemy."

The Leader listened to Paek O Mok who had lived a hard life under the colonial rule of Japanese and U.S. imperialism, his face beaming with compassion.

The fatherly Leader asked kindly how many sons and daughters she had and what they were doing. Hearing that when she had been pursued by the enemy on the way to the north she lost her eldest daughter and that she had heard nothing about the latter, he was heartily sorry for it.

Calling her mother, he said that she had had a hard luck, and told her to live on in Kaesong, bringing up her sons and daughters well, and wished her a long life.

Indeed, his words were full of a paternal affection; he looked upon the pain of her family as his own.

After a short while, he asked how many persons at her factory came from south Korea, and said that they were all good comrades and that the Party adopted a decision on educating them well. And then he stated that we could not live for long separated from our kinsmen and that our country should be reunified without fail.

The consultation was over and the Leader was leaving the factory. She was very sorry to part from him.

The Leader came up to her among the large crowd, motioned her to go in, telling her to stop sobbing and see him again in the evening.

That very evening he called her to the office of the city Party committee.

She was received by a functionary who was in attendance on the Leader.

He said that unable to see her on an urgent business, the Leader asked him to meet her in his stead, though she might feel sorry.

Later she learned that that evening the Leader instructed to take good care of her whose husband had been killed by the enemy and who was working honestly in his retirement age.

Saying that the Leader asked him to, the functionary acquainted himself thoroughly with her family life.

"I have nothing to be desired. Please tell the Leader not to worry about me. My only hope, if any, is to see the country reunified at an early date," she said.

In fact, she was very happy, free from all worries, because the state provided her with food and house and gave education to her sons and daughters after she came under the care of the Leader.

Fifteen days after the Leader's visit, function-

aries of the *dong* people's committee called on her. They said: "The Leader saw that a new house was allotted to you. You must move into it."

"Moving into a new house? I live in a fine house now..." she thought to herself.

She recalled that she had told the Leader that her eldest son had established a branch family.

She had said that without consideration. But he had engraved that on his memory to see that a new, bigger house was arranged for her whole family to live together, since they had long lived separated from each other.

As the Leader instructed, her family moved into a new house. It was a fine house in a scenic spot.

The fatherly Leader sent a lot of things necessary for the life of her family as gifts after they moved into a new house.

Indeed, he did for her family more than what a tender-hearted and careful mother can do for her children.

This was not all favours that he did her family.

The fatherly Leader found her her eldest daughter whose fate had been unknown to her.

The meeting of mother and daughter was moving. Her daughter was also rescued by the People's Army after she was separated from her mother and was living a happy life under the care of the fatherly Leader.

Mother and daughter shed tears, the tears of gratitude to the Leader who brought them the joy of their reunion.

Twelve years have already passed since Paek O Mok met the fatherly Leader.

She, however, is still working now at the factory.

Under the utmost care of the Leader her sons and daughters have all graduated from colleges and schools of other levels and become the reliable workers of the country.

Paek O Mok says: "This happiness and joy brought by the Leader should not be enjoyed only by us. We must share it with the south Korean people who are still groaning under the U.S. imperialists' occupation. My whole family will make an active contribution to putting into practice the three principles of national reunification advanced by the fatherly Leader."

She is quite right. We must strive to make the south Korean people have at an early date the happiness and joy the entire people in the northern half of the Republic are enjoying today under the care of the fatherly Leader.

Kim Su Ha

It Is Our Consistent Principle to Solve National Reunification Question by Peaceful Means

As is widely known to the world, the north-south joint statement published as a result of the north-south high-level talks on the Korean reunification question held in Pyongyang and Seoul declared in item 2 of its para. 1 that reunification should be achieved by peaceful means, without recourse to the use of arms against the other side.

This item of the north-south joint statement is an embodiment of the principle of peaceful reunification defined by the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung as one of the three principles of national reunification.

Recently, too, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, reclarifying the principled stand consistently maintained by our Party and Government in the solution of the reunification question and elucidating the concrete ways for the materialization of reunification, said:

"We always maintain that our homeland should be reunified independently and peacefully without foreign interference." ("Talk to Correspondents of U.S. Newspaper 'The New York Times'," Eng. ed., p. 14.)

The south Korean side agreed upon our principled stand reclarified by the Leader and the north-south joint statement announced internally and externally that Korea would be reunified by peaceful means.

This signifies another great victory of our Party's line of national reunification.

The principle of achieving the country's reunification by peaceful means set forth by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as one of the three principles of national reunification is a just principle of reunification which fully accords with the national interests; it reflects the desire and demand of our people.

Our people had lived harmoniously as one na-

tion over a long historical period and do not want to fight each other.

Our people unanimously hope to see the country reunified peacefully by themselves without any interference of outside forces.

The Korean people have vigorously fought so far to reunify their country in a peaceful way.

The principle of peaceful reunification reflects such demand of our people.

This principle is also based on a scientific analysis of the possibilities and prospects of achieving the country's reunification by peaceful means.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We are sure that though the question of Korean reunification is still complicated there is a prospect of peacefully solving it sooner or later in accordance with the will of our people and on the principle of national self-determination." ("On Immediate Political and Economic Policies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Some International Problems," Eng. ed., p. 31.)

The question of our country's reunification is not an issue with any other nation but an internal affair of our nation, a homogeneous nation. It is a question of ending the artificial territorial and national split by U.S. imperialism and restoring our national ties and the political, economic and cultural links of the country formed over a long historical period as a single nation.

Therefore, there is no reason whatsoever for our people to fight each other over the question of reunification, their internal affair.

The Korean people have strength and ability to solve the question of national reunification peacefully by themselves. The united strength of the people in the northern half who are rallied closely around the Leader is a firm guarantee of peaceful reunification and the forces demanding

peaceful reunification have grown stronger than ever before in south Korea. The people of north and south Korea can achieve peaceful reunification by their own strength, clearing away all obstacles.

It is entirely due to the aggression and interference of outside forces that the question of our country's reunification has become complex as it is today and tension has been created between north and south.

Especially, the occupation of south Korea by U.S. imperialism and its policy of aggression in our country are the constant source of war in Korea.

U.S. imperialism has persistently followed its policies of aggression and war, hampering in every way the just cause of our people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country in order to fulfil its ambition of aggression in our country.

Today, the U.S. imperialists headed by Nixon are bringing Japanese militarism into south Korea under the signboard of the notorious "Nixon doctrine" in an attempt to use it as their agent for Korean aggression and make Koreans fight Koreans.

But, U.S. imperialism will certainly be driven out of south Korea.

As reality shows, U.S. imperialism is on the decline and its policy of aggression is going bankrupt.

As the stormy international repercussion of the north-south joint statement shows, the peace-loving peoples of the world give more active support to the peaceful reunification of Korea. Therefore, if the Korean people fight in unity, U.S. imperialism will withdraw surely from south Korea.

If the U.S. imperialist aggressor army gets out of south Korea and the interference of all outside forces is excluded, the reunification of our country can be achieved in a peaceful way.

Historical experiences testify to this.

To cite as an instance the joint conference of representatives of the north and south Korean political parties and social organizations in 1948. At that time the political parties and groupings of north and south Korea had a conference under the banner of peaceful reunification, reached an agreement of views and joined their strength. But for the splitting machinations of U.S. imperialism occupying south Korea, the strength would have achieved a great result.

The north and south Korean people is one nation of the same ancestry.

It is true that there exists the difference of

ideals and systems between north and south owing to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea for over 20 years and its resultant artificial barriers. But this difference cannot be an obstacle to the peaceful solution of the reunification question through national unity.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"It is true that at present the north and south have different ideals and beliefs. But we think we must transcend these differences for the sake of national unity. We have no intention to impose our socialist system on south Korea. Unless its present rulers force us to replace our socialist system with another social system, there will be no reason why we cannot achieve national unity."

"If the north and south establish the principle of not imposing their social systems on the other, then there is no need of fighting each other by force of arms." ("Talk to Correspondents of U.S. Newspaper 'The New York Times,'" Eng. ed., p. 13.)

This teaching reflects the ardent desire of the entire people of north and south Korea to achieve the peaceful reunification of the country at the earliest possible date. It embodies the principled stand of not bringing forward unreasonably the difference of political views or the difference of social systems in the solution of the reunification question and the lofty patriotic position of solving all problems from a noble stand for national reunification, the supreme task of the nation.

If north and south Koreans all take this stand, they can achieve unity transcending the difference of systems and ideals and can successfully attain the peaceful reunification of the country by their united efforts.

We have declared time and again, calling for transcending the difference between north and south for the unity of the nation, that we have no intention to impose our will on south Korea.

Unless the south Korean rulers force us to replace our socialist system with another social system, there is no reason why we cannot achieve national unity.

If north and south establish the principle of not imposing their will on the other, there is no reason whatsoever for the Koreans to fight each other.

Today when many countries of the world with different languages, ideals, beliefs and social systems unite for the common cause, there is no reason why the Korean nation of the same ancestry living on one territory cannot achieve unity for the peaceful reunification of the country. People who feel a bitter pain from the tragic nation-

al split and have a lofty patriotic spirit to hand down to the posterity a unified fatherland and a high responsibility for the nation, can all turn out willingly for accomplishing the cause of national reunification, transcending the difference of the systems and ideals.

As mentioned above, the principle of peaceful reunification set forth by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as one of the three principles of national reunification is a just principle of reunification fully conforming to the national interests; it reflects the unanimous desire and demand of our people and is based on a scientific analysis of the prospect and possibility of solving the question of the country's reunification by peaceful means.

As there are the prospect and possibility of peaceful reunification and people are unanimously desirous of it, it is our sacred duty to do our utmost for its achievement.

Our Party and the Government of our Republic have invariably made all possible efforts for the peaceful reunification of the country since our country was bisected by U.S. imperialism and the reunification question was raised.

They, in reflection of the unanimous desire and will of the entire Korean people for the peaceful reunification of the country, have advanced concrete proposals of peaceful reunification scores of times and exerted all their sincere efforts for their implementation. In 1971 the Fifth Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea advanced the 8-point programme of peaceful reunification.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and people, reclarified the three principles of national reunification and the reasonable ways for their implementation especially in his historic August 6 speech of 1971, his New Year Address of last year, his talks with the managing editor of the Japanese newspaper *Asahi Shimbun* and with correspondents of the *Kyodo News Agency* of Japan on September 25 and October 8, 1971, his answers to the questions raised by newsmen of the Japanese newspaper *Yomiuri Shimbun* on January 10 last year and in his talks with correspondents of U.S. newspaper *The New York Times* on May 26, 1972. He thereby opened up an epoch-making phase in the work for the peaceful reunification of the country.

These sincere efforts have our Party and the Government of our Republic exerted for the peaceful reunification of the country, from the lofty patriotic stand to put an early end to the tragedy of territorial and national split to make our people live in a unified fatherland.

Our Party and the Government of our Republic will, in the future, too, do everything in their power to achieve the country's reunification by peaceful means at an early date.

The peaceful reunification of the country cannot be achieved only by the sincere efforts of one side; the north and the south should jointly strive for it.

The obtaining situation more urgently requires than ever the north and south Koreans to join their strength and exert active efforts to promote the peaceful reunification of the country.

An immediate, important question for easing the tension between north and south and promoting the peaceful reunification of the country is to realize contacts, negotiations and many-sided exchanges extensively between north and south.

Political parties, social organizations and political and public figures of north and south Korea should have close contacts, hold extensive negotiations and exchange their views actively. And exchange must be realized at an early date between north and south in all domains of economy, science, culture and physical culture.

Then misunderstanding and distrust between north and south will be spontaneously removed and mutual understanding be promoted between them. This will pave the way to national unity and hasten national reunification.

As the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said, in order to remove the tension from Korea it is necessary to conclude a peace agreement between north and south and to drastically reduce armed forces of north and south Korea on condition of the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from south Korea.

When this is done, peace in Korea will be consolidated and the tension removed from our country and a favourable phase opened up for the peaceful reunification of the country.

Under the condition that there are aggression and interference of outside forces the question of the peaceful reunification of the country cannot be solved successfully.

Therefore, there must not be any interference of outside forces in the question of Korean reunification.

Our people who are eagerly desirous of the country's reunification will expel outside forces and surely achieve the peaceful reunification of the country.

Pak Mun

Our Developing Light Industry

Our light industry has made a marked progress under the wise leadership of the fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

He has always striven to make our people live a plentiful, cultural life. Ever since the country's liberation he has paid deep attention to building a large-scale nationally-controlled light industry and developing the medium- and small-scale local industries on an extensive scale to rapidly increase the production of consumer goods.

At the historic Sixth Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea convened just after the ceasefire, he set forth an original line of economic construction on giving priority to the growth of heavy industry simultaneously with the development of light industry and agriculture, and led confidently our people to its implementation.

Under the difficult postwar conditions the work of creating the new bases of light industry was powerfully pressed ahead and great efforts were made to build and develop large-scale light industry factories, the core in the production of consumer goods, in different parts of the country.

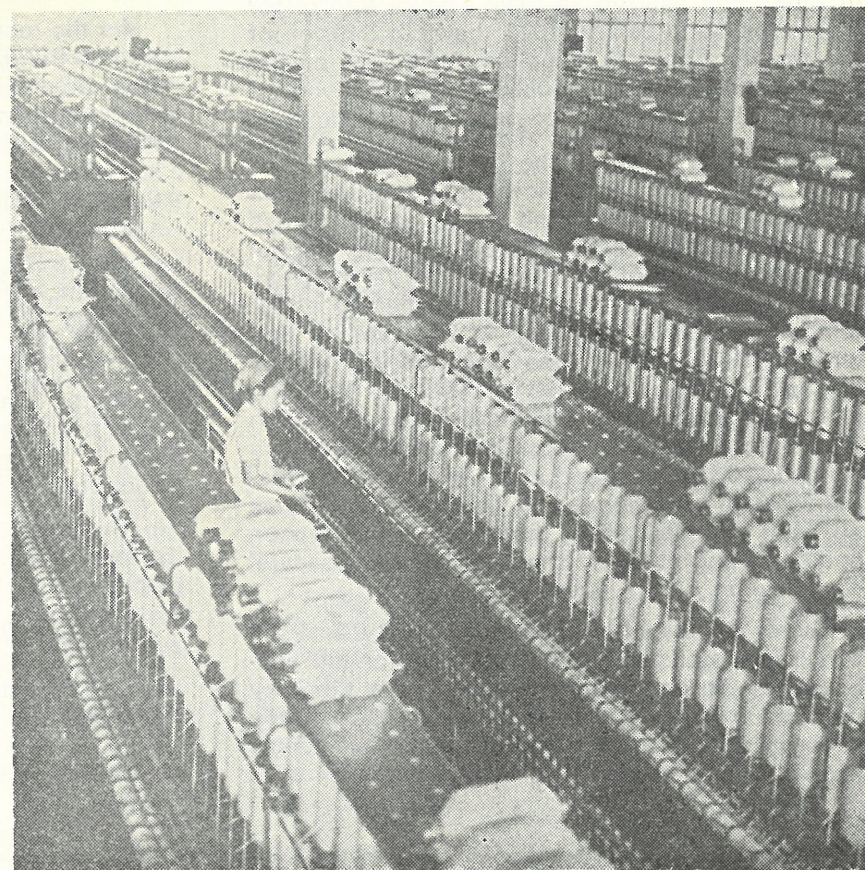
At the historic June 1958 Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee the fatherly Leader put forward a line of waging a mass movement for establishing medium- and small-scale local industries by use of all local reserves and possibilities and aroused our people to its execution, so that a miracle took place—more than 1,000 local industry factories appeared in a few months.

The country turned into a forest of factories. Textile, clothing, foodstuffs and paper mills and other local industry factories rose in such mountainous regions as Changsong, Pyokdong and counties

at the foot of Mt. Paekdu-san and started producing a variety of consumer goods from abundant local raw materials.

The National Conference of Workers

Workers at the Sinuiju Textile Mill are effecting innovations in production in order to turn out more and better fabrics for the people



in Local Industry held in February 1970 marked another great turn in the development of our local industry.

The fatherly Leader convened the conference and set forth the programmatic tasks to bring about a new turn in the production of consumer goods by developing local industry in a big way.

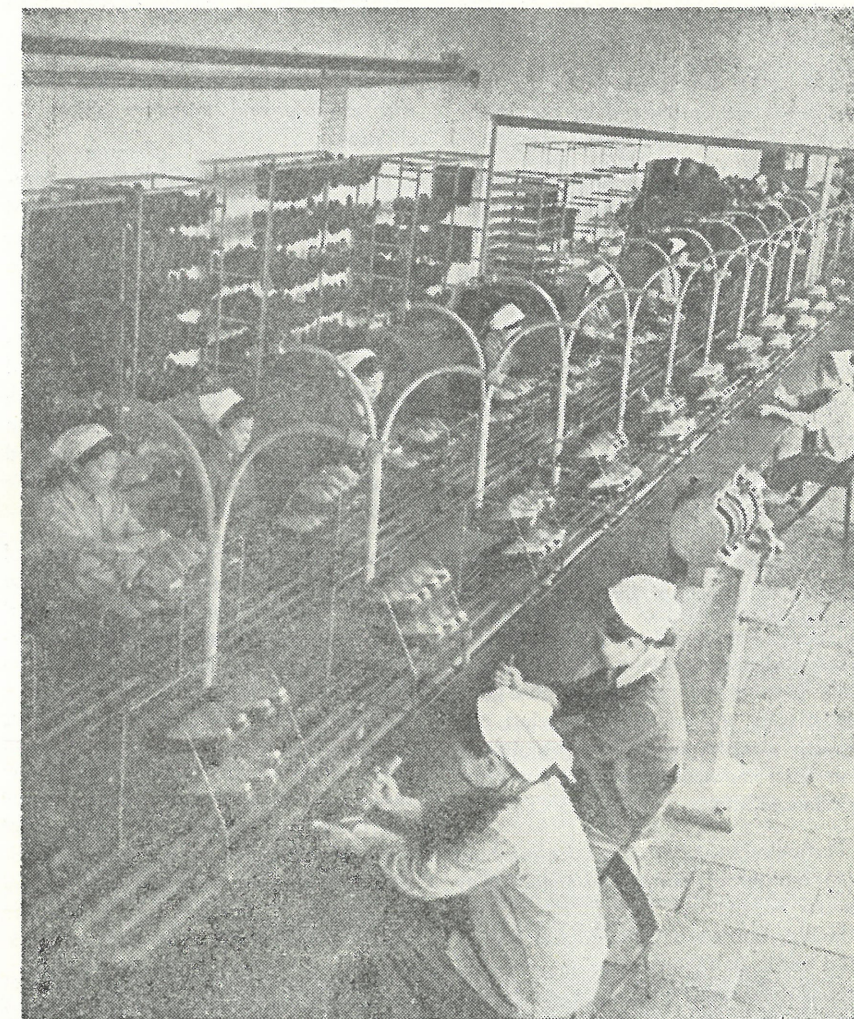
Faithful to the tasks given by him, our people wrought another miracle of building more than 1,760 modern local industry factories, including 500 factories erected in honour of the Fifth Congress of the mother Party, in a few months. Today our counties have over 20 up-to-date local industry factories each, and our local industry factories produce as much consumer goods as centrally-controlled light industry does.

Summing up the brilliant achievements made in the development of light industry at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...Our country now has all sectors of light industry production, including a textile industry with an annual capacity of more than 400 million metres of high-quality fabric, a food industry and industry for daily necessities. Moreover, up-to-date light industry bases have been set up which can fully meet our working people's demand for consumer goods ranging from draperies to products for cultural use." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 414.)

One of the most important achievements in the development of light industry is the brilliant progress of the textile industry which has led to the complete solution of the clothing problem for our people.

On a scientific calculation of the natural-geographical conditions of our



Workers of the Kangso Footwear Factory, a local industry plant, are working hard to produce more, better shoes for the people

country and our domestic raw materials, the fatherly Leader instructed to develop a textile industry using chemical fibre as its main raw material.

He saw to it that big vinalon and chemical fibre factories, the proud monuments of the era of the Workers' Party, were erected to obtain fibres from stone, reed and maize stalk and from wood, so that we have a developed textile industry using our rich chemical fibres as its main raw materials.

Our textile industry has all its sectors—cotton, mixed, woolen, flax textile industries and traditional silk textile industry and knitted goods industry.

Our textile industry is not only many-sidedly developed but also large in its scale.

We have many modern knitted goods factories and textile mills which put out daily hundreds of thousands of metres of fabrics including the Pyongyang

Textile Mill which produces in four days what was produced in our country in a pre-liberation year.

Besides, there are medium- and small-scale textile mills throughout the country.

Today these textile mills turn out 300 times as much fabrics as the pre-liberation high, and the clothing problem has been completely solved in our country.

Under the wise guidance of the Leader the daily-necessities industry has made a rapid progress.

Owing to the Japanese imperialist aggressors' policy of cruel colonial pillage our people could not make sewing needles to speak of for themselves in the past.

But today they make all articles of daily use for themselves—kitchen utensils, clocks and watches, sewing machines, electric fans, bicycles, television sets, medical instruments, electric appliances, etc.

Particularly under the far-reaching plan and great concern of the fatherly Leader to deliver completely women from the burden of kitchen and household work, in recent years the production of refrigerators, electric rice cookers, washing machines and other kitchen utensils and household goods has increased rapidly.

In the daily-necessities industry, footwear industry has made a spectacular development under the special care of the fatherly Leader. In the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle he himself dried wet shoes for guerillas by camp fire and repaired their shoes. With such warm affection, he has paid deep attention to the solution of the footwear problem for our people after liberation.

He saw that good heatproof shoes were made for smelters, big warm winter boots for lumberjacks to protect their feet from bitter cold, rubber boots for

farmers working in the paddy fields, and durable and attractive shoes for children.

And he quite often visited the footwear departments of stores or met school and kindergarten children on the streets to see how to make people and children better and more shoes.

He instructed that many up-to-date vinyl chloride, synthetic leather and leather footwear factories were built throughout the country, and paid deep attention to increasing the output and assortment of shoes and improving their quality.

Thanks to the profound concern of the fatherly Leader for bettering the dietary life of our people, the food industry has made a remarkable progress as well.

According to the Leader's teaching on emancipating women from kitchen work, our food industry has been rapidly developed especially in recent years. A sharp increase in the variety of tasty, highly-nutritive processed food-stuffs has greatly helped improve the dietary life of our people and lessen the women's burden of kitchen work.

Indeed, under the wise guidance of the fatherly Leader, our light industry healed its war wounds in a short time and has made a dazzling progress. Today it fully stocks all our shops in town and country with its products and meets the diverse needs of our people.

The brilliant development of our light industry is attributable to the great Juche idea of the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wise guidance; it is the brilliant fruition of his great plan and profound care for making our people lead as good a life as others.

Tong Chang Hwal

Korean Women Turn One Wheel of Revolution

Today the women of our country are working devotedly for the country and the people under the warm care of the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Women account for half of the population. If half of the people do not take part in the election of the organ of power or in its work, such a power can hardly be called a genuine people's power. Women constitute a great force, and large numbers of women are sharing in the work of rehabilitating our country no less creditably than men."

The women of our country were subjected to double and treble harsh humiliation and exploitation under the centuries-long feudal rule and under the yoke of the foreign aggressors in the past. But today they have become full-fledged builders of socialism, women revolutionaries in the age of struggle, under the wise guidance of the great Leader. They join in the difficult and complex revolutionary struggle to transform nature and society, turning energetically one wheel of the revolution.

Greeting the March 8 International Women's Day, our women glance back, with pride, on the brilliant path of struggle for the building of a new society traversed by them under the wise guidance of the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Under the sagacious direction of the Leader, they, together with men, started building a new state just after liberation. They took an active part in the work of establishing the people's power organs at all levels and ensured the successful carrying out of democratic reforms, and worked selflessly to rehabilitate the

national economy destroyed by the Japanese imperialists and lay the economic foundations of a new, strong and wealthy Korea.

In the hard days of the Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialist aggressors they came out as one in the sacred struggle to wipe out the enemy in enthusiastic response to the Leader's call: "Everything for Victory in the War!" and waged an indomitable struggle at the front, in the rear and in the enemy-held areas, thus demonstrating the revolutionary spirit of the Korean women. They extensively conducted a "shock-brigade movement for support to the front" and a "multi-machine tending campaign." Women in the frontline areas carried ammunitions to the battlefield amid a hail of the enemy's bombs, shells and bullets across mountains and rivers and repaired roads and bridges destroyed by the enemy's bombing for the transportation of war supplies.

Our women heroically went through the trials of the war and the war ended in victory for our people.

The Leader said that we could rise from war ruins and build a new, happy life as long as we had the Party, the people's government, the territory and the people. Drawing confidence from this saying of his, our women took an active part in the struggle for the postwar rehabilitation and construction of the national economy and for the socialist transformation of production relations in town and country.

Today, under the wise guidance of the fatherly Leader, our iron-willed, resourceful and courageous women

are performing brilliant exploits, which will go down in the annals of our country, in all fields of socialist construction, giving full scope for their strong will power and creative wisdom.

The Hwangju Textile Mill is run entirely by women; its employees—manager, chief engineer and other leading functionaries, technicians, workers and clerks—are all women.

They were subjected to double and treble oppression and exploitation and to humiliation in exploiter society. But today they manage and operate their factory creditably as proud masters of the country.

Manager Li Ye Dong, for instance, was born into a farm hand's family in Hwangju county. She lost her parents at the age of six, and from then on she earned her own living,

Technicians at the Pyongyang Silk Mill are pouring heart and soul into experiment to produce more beautiful and durable silk goods for the population



going from house to house and from factory to factory, and suffered humiliation and maltreatment of every description.

After the country's liberation she received education for the first time in her life and became a member of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea. Thanks to the Leader's solicitude, she graduated from the country's Party school, communist college and the light industry college.

Today she works as manager and as a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly.

Chief engineer Li Ok Bin also suffered all manner of insults by a landlord as a nursemaid in the past. But under the care of the fatherly Leader she has grown to be a capable economic management worker.

Such instances are too many to cite.

At present, we have a good many women deputies to people's power organs of all levels including the Supreme People's Assembly and over 130,000 women engineers, assistant engineers and specialists working in different branches of the national economy. We have also a large number of doctresses, women masters of science, women teachers and artists and sportswomen who faithfully serve the country and the people.

Our women's glory and happiness of today owe entirely to the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, our benevolent father.

He organized and guided an arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to liberate the motherland and to end social inequality and attain women's social emancipation, which led to the defeat of Japanese imperialism and to the freedom and independence of the country. After liberation he promulgated the Law on the Equality of the Sexes, to realize the age-old aspiration of the women.

He not only emancipated by law the women from the feudal yoke and double and treble oppression and exploitation, but also saw that they take paid maternity leave of 77 days and that the six-hour working day was introduced for working mothers of more than three children, giving them the eight-hour working day pay. He looked to it that creches and kindergartens were set up everywhere women work and that rice cookeries, groceries and public utilities were erected in residential quarters. Moreover, at the Fifth Congress of our Party, he advanced an original line of delivering the women of the heavy burden of kitchen and household chores, as one of the three major tasks of the technical revolution.

tion. This was another great concern for our women.

He also saw that women are provided with every condition for participating in public activities without the least inconvenience to guarantee them practical equality with men in work and life.

He gave on-the-spot guidance to the Hwangju Textile Mill on several occasions.

He highly praised the workers there for what they had done, taught them in detail how to work better, and saw that creches and kindergartens were better appointed and rush-hour buses were sent for women of children though their factory is within easy distance of their houses.

Out of a single desire to repay the great favours granted by the Leader with infinite loyalty to him, the employees of the factory remodeled the technological process with their concerted efforts and collective wisdom and unfolded energetically innovation drives including the multi-loom tending campaign. They thereby have doubled the output value of textiles per employee, raised the proportion of first-rate goods to 95 per cent in recent years, and have overfulfilled the three years' assignments of the Six-Year Plan.

Such miracles and innovations are wrought in succession by women in all the branches of the national economy.

The women of our country, turning one wheel of the revolution, are striving to revolutionize and working-classize themselves with a new resolve to repay with loyalty the solicitude of the fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has brought them up as proud women revolutionaries, as reliable builders of socialism.

So Gum Ju

Han Hu Bang Nyo suffered illtreatment and humiliation of every description in the days under the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule. But, after liberation she has grown to be a Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly and Heroine of Labour thanks to the great solicitude of the fatherly Leader. She is now Chairwoman of the Pulgunbyol (Red Star) Co-operative Farm in Hamju county (third from left)



A Visit to the Clubhouse of the Migok Co-op Farm

After a short drive along the broad pavement to Chaeryong township from Sariwon, there appeared the Migok Co-operative Farm village at the end of the vast plain. There were rows of cosy modern houses, schools, shops, a people's hospital, creches and kindergartens among fruit trees and garden trees at the foot of a mountain. The village was an attractive picture.

The farm's modern clubhouse stood out against the sky.

The delightful two-storied clubhouse looked quite vivid in the glow of sunset.

Li Nam Ju, chairman of the ri committee of the Union of the Agricultural Working People, conducted me to the top of a hill where the clubhouse stood. In the vast Pongsan Plain co-op farmers were busy in making preparations for this year's farming with the help of tractors and trucks, to have a rich crop this year, too, according to the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Ques-

tion in Our Country" authored by the fatherly Leader.

When I said that the farm village was situated in a good place, he had this to say:

"In the past there were ramshackle straw-thatched houses scattered here and there in the plain. In rainy season the village used to come under water and suffer a heavy loss of life and property. The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave his on-the-spot guidance to our co-op farm more than 10 times, and pointed out where modern houses were built and saw that a clubhouse was erected here, saying that people here lived a hard life in the past."

Realizing once again the profound concern of the fatherly Leader for rebuilding our countryside, once far removed from civilization, into as cultural one as towns and making our peasants enjoy more bountiful and cultural life, I went to the clubhouse.

The clubhouse with 1,200 pyong of floor space had 500 seats, a projection room, a library and a rehearsal room.

I went upstairs and entered the library with shiny desks and spring-seat chairs in good order via the projection room.

In the room a portrait of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was hung and there were a rich stock of books including his immortal works, revolutionary publications, agro-technical books and literary books.

I saw the musical instrument room with some 150 kinds of musical instruments and the rehearsal room, and went downstairs with a feeling of full satisfaction to see the spacious auditorium.

There I saw the art circle members rehearsing for a provincial art contest.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Literature and art are enjoyed by all the people in our country, and there is very broad participation of workers, peasants and the rest of the masses in creative activity in this

Cosy modern houses of the co-operative farm



field. Indeed, our literature and art now belong to the popular masses and are powerful weapons inspiring them in the struggle to build a new society."

Our working people were totally denied access to culture and civilization in exploiter society. But now they have become builders of socialism possessed of high culture and technique, and the true enjoyers and great creators of literature and art.

Chairman of the *ri* committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People proudly said that members of the art circles wrote playbooks, composed music and choreographed dance and that their works might be equal to works staged at theatres in the capital.

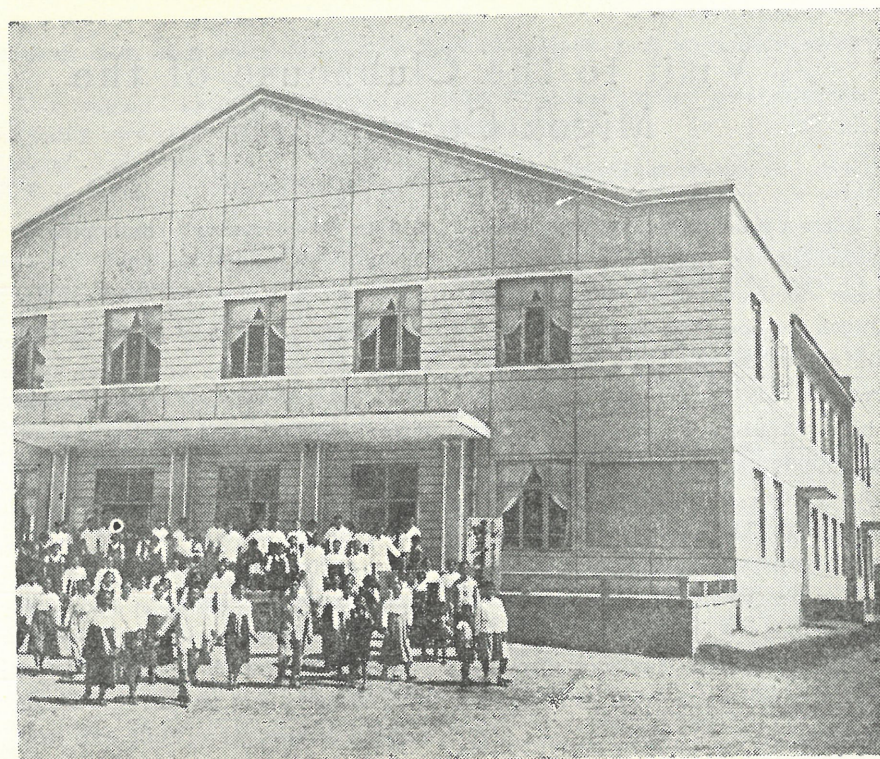
Female chorus "Rural traveling propaganda team," song and dance "Our good crop of fruits owes to the Leader," group dances "Field work is done by machines" and "We are grateful to the Leader," were highly praised at national art contests. These pieces were created by art circle members to depict the peasants' life.

I called on old man Pak Chang Ho who always mingles himself with young folk in art circle activities and chatted with him. He is a good player on Chang-saenap, a national musical instrument, which produces a charming ringing sound of special quality.

"Why shouldn't I like to sing and dance? Joy and happiness give people song and dance. Now I am 60 years old, but I feel as if I were getting young and wrinkles disappearing from my face. In the past it was out of the question for us to sing and dance," said he and recalled his bitter past.

This plain had been called the Pongsan Namuri Plain from olden times because it produces more than enough.

However, in the days of Japanese imperialist colonial rule when even the midday sun and the full moon



Farmers coming out of the clubhouse after seeing a performance given by art circle members of the farm on a holiday

lost their lustre, the people there, like all people in other parts of the country, lived in abject poverty.

The old man Pak's successive generations worked hard for a landlord as farm hands.

He was very fond of singing from his childhood. But, in pre-liberation days it was impossible for him, a farm hand, to sing.

Recollecting his chequered, wretched life, he said that today's happiness seems to him a dream. He continued:

"My family will show unwavering fidelity to the fatherly Leader who has established the best socialist system in the world.

"Elsewhere in the world we cannot find a leader who values and loves the peasants so much as our President.

"Stories about the great solicitude of the fatherly Leader for our farm

are too many to relate here."

The fatherly Leader has given our peasants land and machines, song and dance, and happiness. His affection and favours are boundless indeed.

The setting sun shone with a red glow. A lot of villagers—co-op farmers, men and women, and old and young—collected in the clubhouse with the joy of throbbing life.

Indeed, our countryside has put an end to age-old lag and poverty and become a socialist paradise under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. Thanks to his great grace and care our farmers live a happy life, enjoying culture and art to their heart's content. I saw this clearly from the Migok Co-operative Farm in Pongsan county, as from all other places in the country.

Yu Il

U.S. IMPERIALISM IS THE MOST HEINOUS AND SHAMELESS AGGRESSOR, MAIN FORCE OF WAR

The Nixon clique, the most impudent swindlers, brutal cutthroats and war maniacs, are trumpeting "peace" noisily to disguise themselves as "apostles of peace" and "men of reason," while following their policies of aggression and war tenaciously as ever.

But this does not help that clique to conceal their dirty colours and fool the world peoples.

The aggressive, predatory and bestial nature of U.S. imperialism has been stripped stark naked by its crimes on record in human history and is confirmed by the world realities of today.

That nature of the U.S. imperialists is fully revealed by a whole series of unpardonable criminal acts committed by them in south Korea for the last 28 years and especially by the Korean war started by them against the Korean people.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors occupied south Korea in 1945 in place of the Japanese imperialists. And then they, turning south Korea into a colony, madly made war preparations to invade and dominate the whole of Korea.

At last they ignited the aggressive war in Korea in order to crush the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in its infancy and fulfil their wild ambition to invade the whole of Korea, and employed all the most barbarous methods and means in war history during the three-year Korean war. They threw in more than two million manpower—the main forces of their three services, troops of their 15 satellite countries and the south Korean puppet army—plus a huge amount of latest combat equipment, and carried out indiscriminate air and naval bombardments on the front and in the rear, and even used bacteriological and chemical weapons.

The Eighth U.S. Army Headquarters ordered its soldiers during the Korean war: "Kill everyone.... Don't let your hands tremble even when those who appear before you are children or old people. You will be serving your country as American citizens by killing as many Koreans as possible."

Through the Korean war U.S. imperialism brought to full light its true colors as an atrocious enemy to peace and progress, the 20th-century cannibal in a human skin, a thrice-cursed, crafty and savage beast and the main force of aggression and war.

After the Korean war the U.S. imperialists have worked cunningly to achieve their aggressive end in Korea, hampering the peaceful solution of the Korean question in every way.

They started to break the Korean Armistice Agreement even before the ink on it dried up, concluded the so-called "U.S.-south Korea mutual defence pact" in August 1953 aimed at perpetuating the occupation of south Korea by their troops and at provoking another criminal war of aggression and have tried zealously to ignite a new war in Korea.

Especially today the Nixon-led U.S. imperialists persist in the policy of maintaining south Korea as their colony and military base, in order to keep south Korea under their permanent control and use it as a stepping stone for their aggression in the whole of Korea and Asia. At the same time, they are seeking craftily to attain easily their aggressive end by making "Koreans fight Koreans" and "Asians fight Asians" under the signboard of the "Nixon doctrine."

Despite the unanimous demand of the whole people of Korea and the world peoples, they do not withdraw their occupation troops from south Korea but are

shipping into south Korea new-type weapons and carrying on ceaseless hostile acts against the northern half of the Republic.

Through the criminal "south Korea-Japan treaty," the U.S. imperialists aligned the south Korean authorities with the Japanese militarists politically, economically and militarily and egged on the Japanese militarists to reinvade south Korea. Recently they are working more feverishly to use the Japanese militarists as their agent, "shock force," for their Korean invasion according to the aggressive "Nixon doctrine."

Such manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialists in south Korea seriously menace peace and security in Korea.

U.S. imperialism has revealed and reveals its true colours as the most heinous and shameless aggressor and the main force of war in Korea as well as in Indochina and the rest of the world.

In order to achieve its aggressive ambition, it hurled into Viet Nam large armed forces equipped with the up-to-date weapons—its aggressive army and mercenary troops of its satellite countries—and carried out the barbarous scorched-earth operations of "burn all, kill all and destroy all," spending 30 billion dollars a year. It conducted towering indiscriminate bombing and shelling all over the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, destroying economic and cultural establishments and killing innocent people. Such acts of the U.S. imperialists against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam were a serious escalation of the war against the Vietnamese people and an unpardonable criminal action insulting the human conscience and violating the elementary moral code of humanity.

The U.S. imperialists are also stepping up frenziedly armed aggression in Cambodia.

With a wild ambition to dominate the whole world, since the conclusion of World War II, they have extended their talons of aggression to all continents, regions and countries—Asia and the Near and Middle East, Africa and Latin America, Europe and Oceania, and big and small countries—and incessantly brought on wars and carried on brigandish aggressive activities.

Not a day has passed without witnessing flames of aggression and war kindled by U.S. imperialism since the termination of World War II.

The U.S. imperialists started and carried out more than 20 aggressive wars and armed interventions including the aggressive wars in Korea, Viet Nam, Laos

and Cambodia by themselves or through their stooges, and engineered more than 60 military coups in Asian, African and Latin American countries after World War II.

Because of such ceaseless acts of piratical aggression, subversive activities and coup d'état of the U.S. imperialists, the world has been peaceful not a single day.

History and today's realities clearly show that U.S. imperialism is the 20th-century barbarian and cannibal, and the main force of aggression and war and that "peace" and "reason" advertised by it are no more than a signboard to fool the world peoples and paralyze their vigilance.

The great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The imperialists... make aggression and war their regular business, their basic means of existence. Aggression and war are a constant companion of imperialism. U.S. imperialism, in particular, has carried out all sorts of brigandish plunder and atrocity everywhere in the world by means of most brutal and barbarous war since the first days of its birth and has got fattened with the sweat and blood of hundreds of millions of people." ("Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists," Eng. ed., p. 98.)

As the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung teaches, aggression and war are a constant companion of imperialism. Imperialism cannot live without aggression and war.

The aggressive nature of the U.S.-led imperialists has not changed and will not change at all.

With no amount of desperate efforts can the U.S. imperialists save themselves from their ruin which started with their defeat in the Korean war.

Today their policy of aggression is going bankrupt everywhere in the world. The recent ceasefire in Viet Nam is an eloquent proof of the U.S. imperialists' weakness and shows that their policy of Asian aggression will before long go totally bankrupt.

The Korean people know full well the brigandish nature of U.S. imperialism through their experience, and will never be fooled by the Nixon clique's "peace" trumpet.

The Korean people will, as ever, resolutely fight on against U.S. imperialism and its stooges, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist struggle.

Pak Song

Medium and Small-sized Enterprises Go Bankrupt in South Korea

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, said:

"Having seized the key branches of the economy of south Korea, the U.S. imperialists have reduced it to their military appendage and have totally destroyed the south Korean national economy."

"Under the pressure of U.S. monopoly capital and comprador capital, national industry in south Korea has been completely stifled and ruined."

Ever since their occupation of south Korea the U.S. imperialists have tried feverishly to seize the key branches of the south Korean economy and reduce it to their military appendage.

They have thrown all manpower and material resources of south Korea into the execution of their war policy, stepping up the militarization of its economy.

The unprecedented destruction of the south Korean economy, particularly the irretrievable bankruptcy of medium and small-sized enterprises representing national industry, is the inevitable outcome of their war policy.

To meet their strategic demand for turning south Korea into their military base and direct military operational zone the U.S. imperialists have actively protected and fostered "government" enterprises and comprador capitalists that carry on the production of some war supplies for their aggression troops and the construction and expansion of indirect military establishments such as roads, railways, ports, etc.

On the contrary, they have followed the policy of completely stifling and ruining medium and small-sized enterprises which are engaged mainly in the production of civilian goods that are not directly used for the execution of their war policy.

Such policy finds its expression in the fact that they freeze the funds of medium and small entrepreneurs.

They furnish a large amount of funds to comprador capitalists engaged in the production of war supplies, whereas they severely restrict financing or give no funds at all to medium and small entrepreneurs.

In 1962-1968 they gave more than 60

per cent of their loans to comprador capitalists and 1.4 per cent of loans to medium and small entrepreneurs, which were less than what a comprador capitalist got. Even the little sum of loans they did not give in time upon some pretext or other. Almost all bank loans go also to comprador capitalists and medium and small entrepreneurs hardly obtain them.

The U.S. imperialists' policy of ruining medium and small-sized enterprises finds its manifestation in concentrating the supply of raw and other materials, equipment and power on comprador capitalists and restricting extremely their supply to middle and small entrepreneurs.

At present south Korea's industry imports 80-100 per cent of its raw materials needed for the production of major goods. All raw sugar and fur, synthetic resin and rubber processed by medium and small-sized enterprises come from other countries. Since comprador capitalists have an almost full monopoly of import of such raw materials, medium and small entrepreneurs must buy such things from them at high prices, and cannot buy a large amount at a time at that because of the freezing or want of funds. So they always suffer from a serious shortage of raw materials.

According to the policy of ruining medium and small-sized enterprises, the U.S. imperialists afford all "preferences" to comprador capitalists to secure their monopoly of markets and deprive medium and small entrepreneurs of their market.

Today south Korea's economy has been totally destroyed and the people's life has grown the worst. This has diminished the purchasing power of the toiling masses as never before, which has resulted in decreasing the marketing capacity of south Korea. This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists flood the south Korean market with a colossal amount of their surplus goods.

This aggravates extremely the marketing difficulty of the south Korean medium and small entrepreneurs.

To cover increasing military spending

and large expenditure for fascist repression and the militarization of the economy, the U.S. imperialists, while taxing the south Korean people to the bone as never before, levy heavier taxes on the medium and small entrepreneurs.

They tax heavily the medium and small entrepreneurs though their production equipment is poor and their production scale and profits are small, whereas they grant comprador capitalists "special favours" of reducing their tax amount or exempting them from taxes.

Business and income taxes levied on medium and small entrepreneurs doubled or trebled and the variety of taxes paid by them increased by over ten in these 4 to 5 years.

The excessive taxation furthers the ruin of the medium and small enterprises which manage to maintain themselves on account of the serious shortage of funds and raw materials and of the crushing marketing difficulty.

As of the end of June last year more than 200 medium and small factories went bankrupt in North Cholla Province and over 100 enterprises were closed down in Pusan for three months last year.

According to the announcement made by the south Korean authorities concerned, over 30 per cent of medium and small enterprises in south Korea have curtailed or suspended their operation or have been closed down.

As is clear from the above-mentioned, the policy of ruining medium and small enterprises pursued by the U.S. imperialists is a part of their colonial enslavement policy in south Korea and their policy of reducing its economy to their military appendage; it is a direct product of their machinations for starting another war of aggression.

As long as there remains the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists who hamper the development of medium and small enterprises and ruin them, medium and small entrepreneurs cannot save themselves from ruin.

The only way to the free development of medium and small enterprises in south Korea is to achieve the national reunification, rejecting outside forces.

SALUTE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF VICTORIOUS SYRIAN REVOLUTION

March 8 marks the 10th anniversary of the victorious Syrian revolution.

On this occasion the Korean people extend warm felicitations and militant greetings to the Syrian people who are striving to crush U.S. imperialism and its stooges, Israeli aggressors, defend the territorial integrity and build a new society.

The victory of the revolution marked a milestone in the Syrian people's history of struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for building a new, prosperous country.

Today the Syrian people, under the correct guidance of their Leader President Hafez Al Assad, have made brilliant achievements in laying a firm foundation of an independent economy, attaining social progress, improving the people's living standards and in increasing the nation's defence capacity.

They are now hard at work to fulfil ahead of the set time the third five-year plan (1971-1975) for socialist transformation and economic development, registering notable results.

The Korean people heartily rejoice over the great successes achieved by the Syrian people in their striving for creating a new life.

Today, U.S. imperialism and its stooges, Zionists, are intensifying the actions of aggression and war in a vain attempt to suppress and choke the rising national-liberation movement of the Arab people and subject the Arab countries to them, aggravating the tension in the Near and Middle East.

The U.S. imperialists are actively furthering the Israeli reactionaries' wild ambition of territorial expansion, providing them with military equipment and lethal weapons of all types, under the false signboard of the "peaceful settlement" of the Near and Middle East problem.

The Israeli aggressors have become more arrogant with support of U.S. imperialism; they are revealing more openly their aggressive plan to per-

petuate the occupation of Arab lands and seize more Arab territories, making unending criminal armed attacks on Syria and other Arab countries. This is a grave violation of the sovereignty and security of the Syrian and other Arab peoples.

The Korean people bitterly censure U.S. imperialism and the Israeli aggressors for their mounting anti-Syria, anti-Arab actions.

Today, the Syrian people hold battle position with a higher vigilance over the enemy's increasing aggressive offensives, beating back successfully the invaders with a full determination to fight it out in defence of the national independence and sovereignty of the Syrian and other Arab peoples and their dignity.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the successes made by the Syrian people and express full support for and firm solidarity with them in their just struggle."

The anti-U.S., anti-Israel struggle of the Syrian people is a just battle to drive the enemy out of the Arab lands and defend the sovereignty of the country; it is a sacred struggle to defend the peace and security of the Near and Middle East and the rest of the world.

Korea is a long way off from Syria. But, the relations of friendship and cooperation are developing day by day between the two countries through the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. common struggle.

The Syrian people boundlessly revere our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and express deep sympathy with and support for our revolutionary cause. The Government and people of the Syrian Arab Republic positively support the just struggle of the Korean people for driving out the U.S. imperialist aggressors from south Korea and achieving the country's independent, peaceful reunification according to the three principles of national reunification formulated by

Comrade Kim Il Sung.

At the UN General Assembly and other international meetings the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic severely condemns the U.S. imperialists for their criminal action to obstruct the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea, actively supports our Party's line of national reunification, and strongly demands the disorganization of the "UN Command" and the "UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" and the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea.

Such support from the Syrian people is a great support and encouragement to the revolutionary cause of the Korean people.

Friendship and solidarity established between our two countries through the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle will further strengthen and develop.

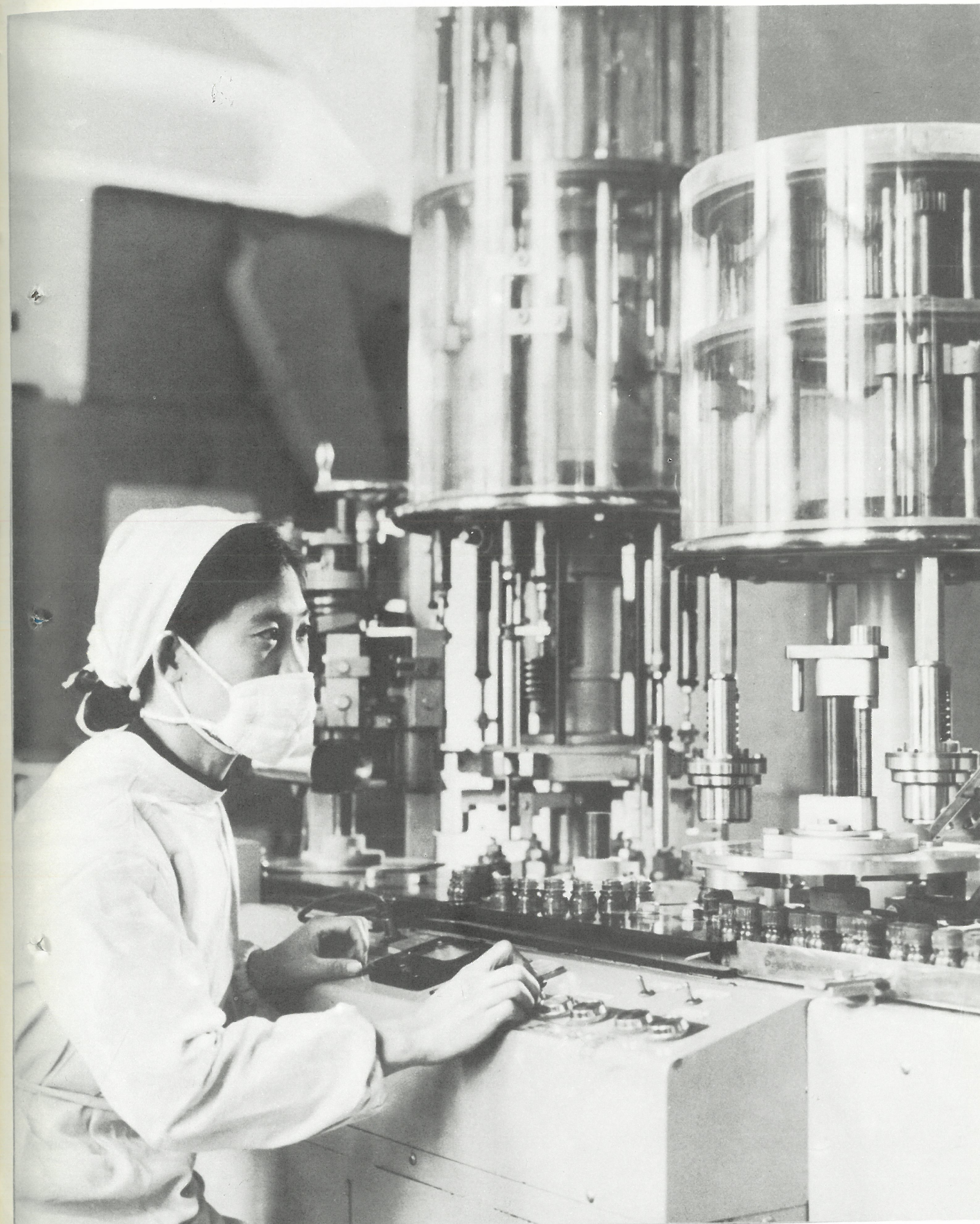
Our people will, as ever, actively support the Syrian people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and its stooges, Israeli aggressors, and for liberating Palestine and upholding the national dignity of the Arab people.

We are certain that the just cause of the Syrian people having the strong support from the Korean people and the other revolutionary people of the world will surely win.

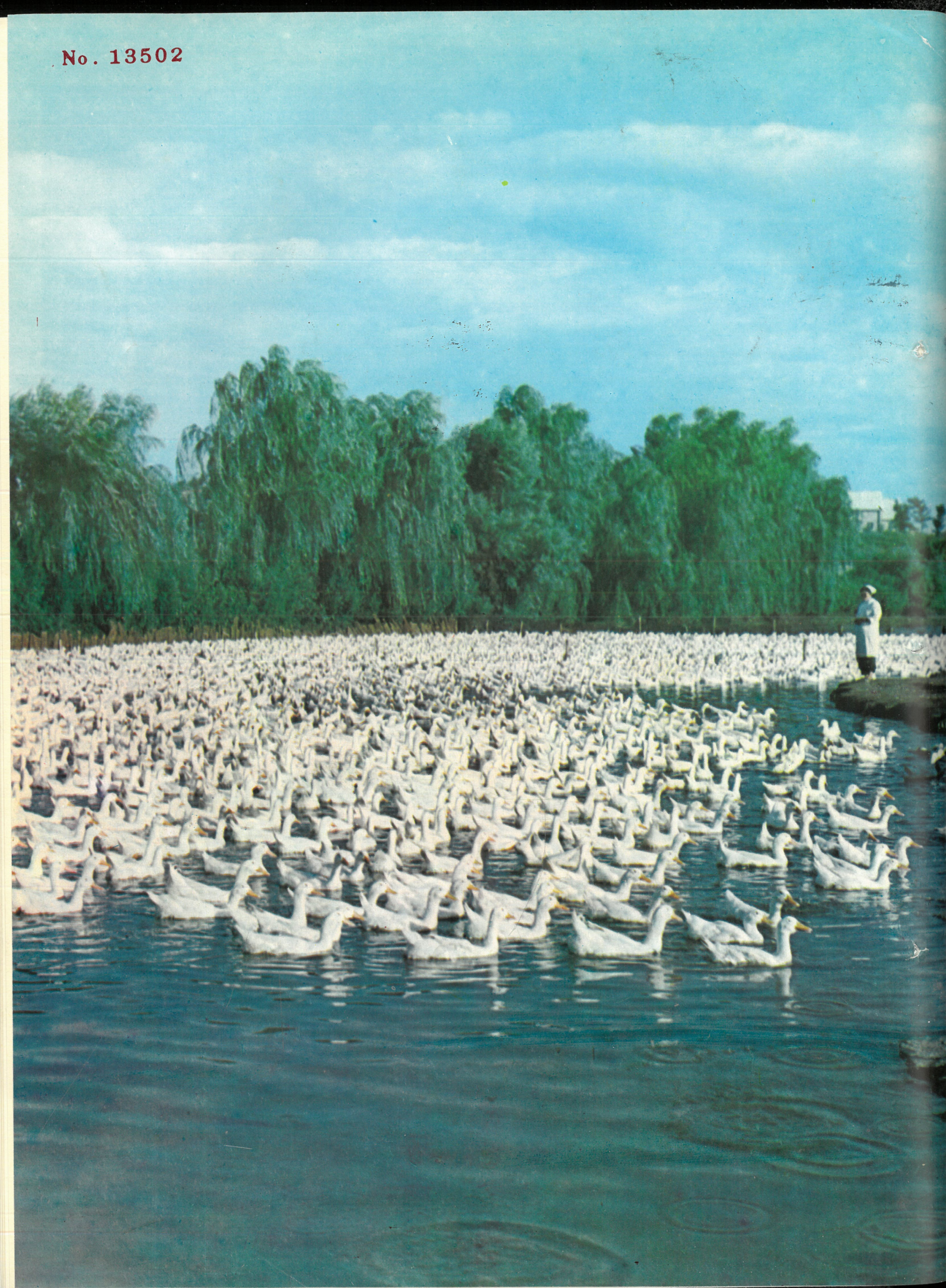
Son Gun

INSIDE BACK COVER: Tablet bottling has been automated at the tablet shop of the Pyongyang Pharmaceutical Plant

BACK COVER: A view of the Tudan Duck Farm
Photo by Chong Bong Du



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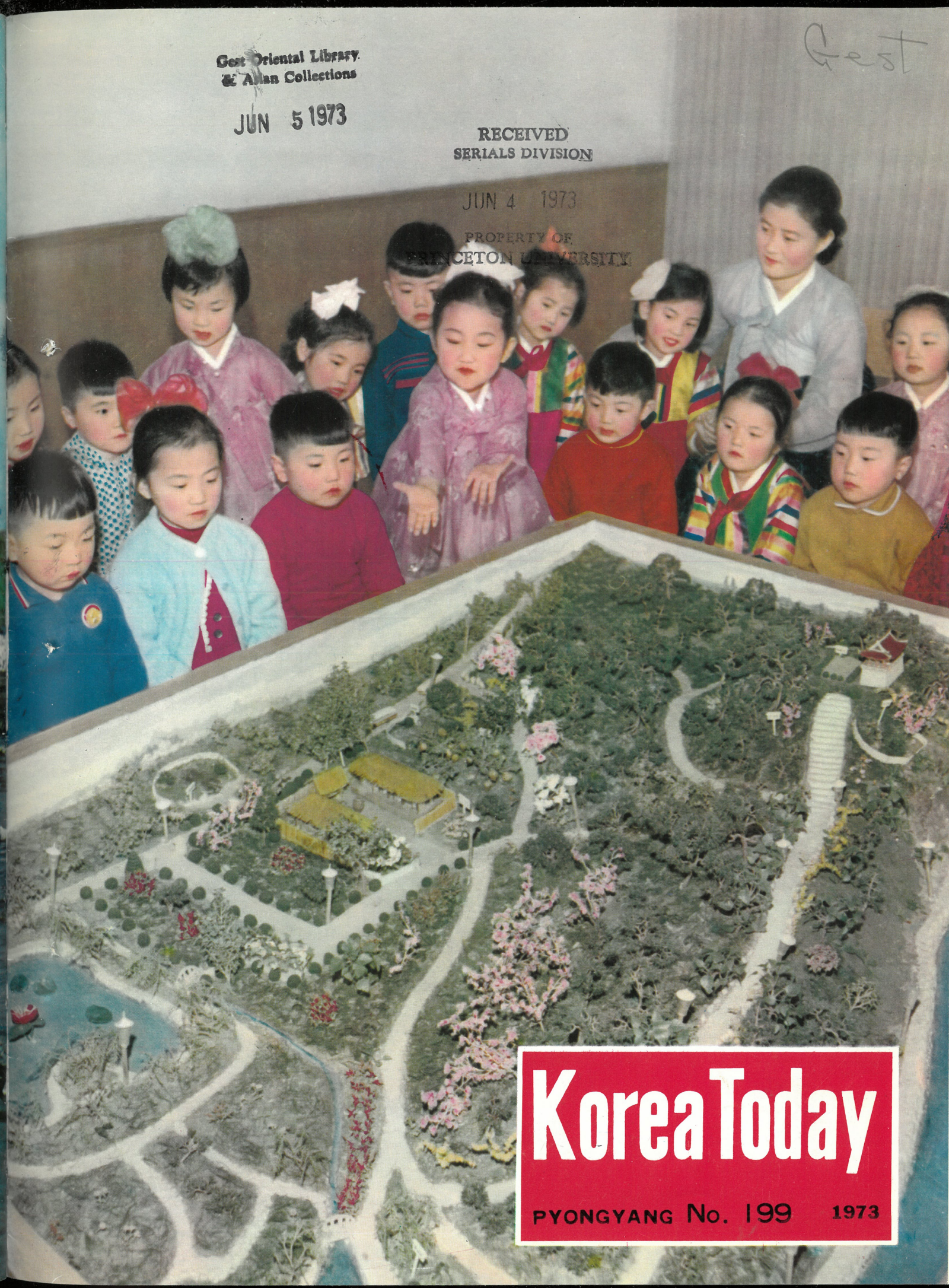
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